



'Councils succeed where league fails'

RIYADH (R) — Egypt's Foreign Minister Elwan Abdel Meguid said cooperation councils linking Arab countries could succeed where the Arab League failed. "Arab Cooperation (Councils) can accomplish what the Arab League failed to accomplish because of their geographic links and mutual interests," he told the Saudi Arabian Okaz newspaper in an interview published Wednesday. He said the Gulf Cooperation Council, Arab Cooperation Council and the Arab Maghreb Union were "not aimed against anyone," but are designed for more cooperation and consultation. "Abdel Meguid called for unified Arab efforts to help end Lebanon's violence and praised Arab League peace efforts there."

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King affirms Jordan's ideals

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, said Wednesday that Jordan would continue to be an impregnable Arab bastion supporting reconciliation, accord, and Arab cooperation.

Addressing members of Al Hussein Ibn Ali Brigade during a visit he paid to the unit Wednesday, King Hussein expressed pleasure for meeting with the brigade members and paid tribute to the Armed Forces for their role in confronting the challenges and dangers threatening the Arab Nation, its aspirations, and the Arab order.



The King also underlined the role of the Armed Forces in protecting the homeland and defending the nation's honour and dignity.

At the outset of the visit, the King listened to a briefing from the brigade commander on the

unit's duties, activities, and various training exercises. The King also paid a field visit and was briefed on the unit's various training activities.

The King was accompanied by Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb.

No let-up in Beirut war

Combined agency dispatches

BEIRUT — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad promised Wednesday to try to end the fighting in Lebanon and Lebanese army commander Michel Aoun conditionally accepted a U.N. Security Council call for an immediate ceasefire, but fierce artillery battles continued in the Lebanese capital.

A lull in the battles destroying Beirut ended in mid-afternoon with a fierce artillery duel. Scores of shells slammed into residential areas on both sides of the city.

The Syrian leader's pledge came in a reply to a recent message from Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti asking him to act "in a decisive manner" to end the fighting in Lebanon, according to an official statement issued in Rome.

The statement said Assad blamed the "intransigence of Aoun" for the lack of a peace settlement in Lebanon and expressed "his own willingness to facilitate the resumption of dialogue."

"In this direction, Assad assured the premier that he will strive to 'silence the guns' and to favour, as much as it is possible, the reaching of an inter-Lebanese accord," the statement said.

In Beirut, Aoun said that he considered Tuesday's Security Council call for an immediate ceasefire as a "package deal" insisting on the lifting of a Syrian-backed siege of the Lebanese rightist enclave before it takes effect.

Syria has not replied to the U.N. appeal.

Aoun told Reuters: "I accept the U.N. Security Council call as it is, exactly in all its clauses, including the ceasefire and the end of all blockades, without any conditions."

The U.N. call said: "The council... urgently appeals to all the parties to put an immediate end to all operations and to all firing and shelling on land and sea." It also appealed to all the parties "to do everything possible to secure the consolidation of the ceasefire, the opening of the lines of communication and the lifting of sieges."

Aoun stressed there would be no ceasefire unless the five-month-old blockade imposed by Syria on the rightist enclave is lifted.

Police said six people were wounded in Tuesday's shelling of the enclave northeast of Beirut, bringing the casualty toll since March 8 to 772 dead and 2,051 wounded.

A police spokesman said there were no casualties in west Beirut because "most of the targeted apartments were evacuated" during previous rounds of shelling. Aoun's gunners responded to the barrage by shelling residential districts in west Beirut, scoring direct hits on several apartments, setting them ablaze, but no casualties were reported.

An independent observer, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the warring factions appeared to be observing a "cease-fire of convenience. They are quietly bolstering their forces."

Security sources said Syrian and allied militias brought additional tanks, troops and truckloads of ammunition to their positions along the 108-kilometre confrontation line with Aoun's heavily outnumbered army.

One source said the Syrians deployed T-62 Soviet-designed tanks along the northern and eastern flanks of the 800-square-kilometre enclave.

He said Walid Junblat's Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia also deployed "scores" of T-54



A soldier of army commander Michel Aoun's army runs to escape shelling at the presidential palace in Babda, near Beirut

and T-55 tanks along the Druze-held mountains that abut the enclave's southern flank.

PSP militiamen also were seen manning jeep-mounted machine guns and recoilless cannons in west Beirut for the first time since the Syrians moved into the city's western sector in Feb. 1987 to stop clashes between rival militias.

"It seems we are heading for a new confrontation despite this ceasefire call. The militias are back," said Talal Hosseini as he watched his janitor filling plastic bags with sand to fortify the building's entrance against shells.

Aoun, who heads a military cabinet, said he was ready to go

to U.N. headquarters in New York to negotiate with Damascus the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon.

Officials said Assad had told Andreotti that Syria supported decisions taken by an Arab summit in Casablanca in May which mandated Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Morocco to try to halt the fighting in Lebanon.

The 15-nation Security Council expressed full support for an Arab League committee which said early this month that its effort to mediate in the Lebanese conflict had reached a dead end.

Jordan welcomes call
Jordan welcomed the United

Nations call and expressed hope that the international community would adopt common action.

"Jordan supports all Arab and international effort that will put an end to the destruction and bloodshed in Lebanon," an "official source" quoted by Radio Monte Carlo said Wednesday. "The call (for peace in Lebanon) issued by Pope John Paul, the United States, the Soviet Union and France should be translated into common international action including all parties involved through the Security Council."

Egypt, the United Arab Emirates and other Arab states also welcomed the U.N. appeal.

Gazans urged to boycott Israeli jobs for two weeks

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinian activists in the occupied Gaza Strip called Wednesday for a two-week boycott of jobs in Israel to protest computerised identity cards for day labourers.

Slogans spray-painted on walls in the coastal strip, signed by the uprising leaders, urged Gazans to stay away from their jobs starting Friday to defy Israeli's efforts to control the workers by requiring the new identity cards.

On Tuesday, leaders of the uprising said in a leaflet that workers in the occupied West Bank should strike for a week starting Friday in solidarity with the Gazans.

An estimated 50,000 Gazans and 60,000 West Bank Palestinians work in Israel.

Meanwhile, Palestinians in the occupied territories observed a general strike for a second consecutive day.

Shops, offices and many schools remained closed for the strike, called to commemorate a prison protest last year in which two Palestinians were killed.

Five Palestinians were shot and wounded in stone-throwing clashes with Israeli troops, reports said. Two were wounded in the Khan Yunis refugee camp, including a 45-year-old woman in critical condition with a bullet in the neck, they said.

In the West Bank cities of Nablus and Bethlehem, masked youths entered schools and forced students to go home.

"Brother students, observing the strike is a national duty," said slogans scrawled on the walls of Bethlehem. Masked youths also were seen in some Bethlehem neighbourhoods preventing people from going to their jobs in Israel.

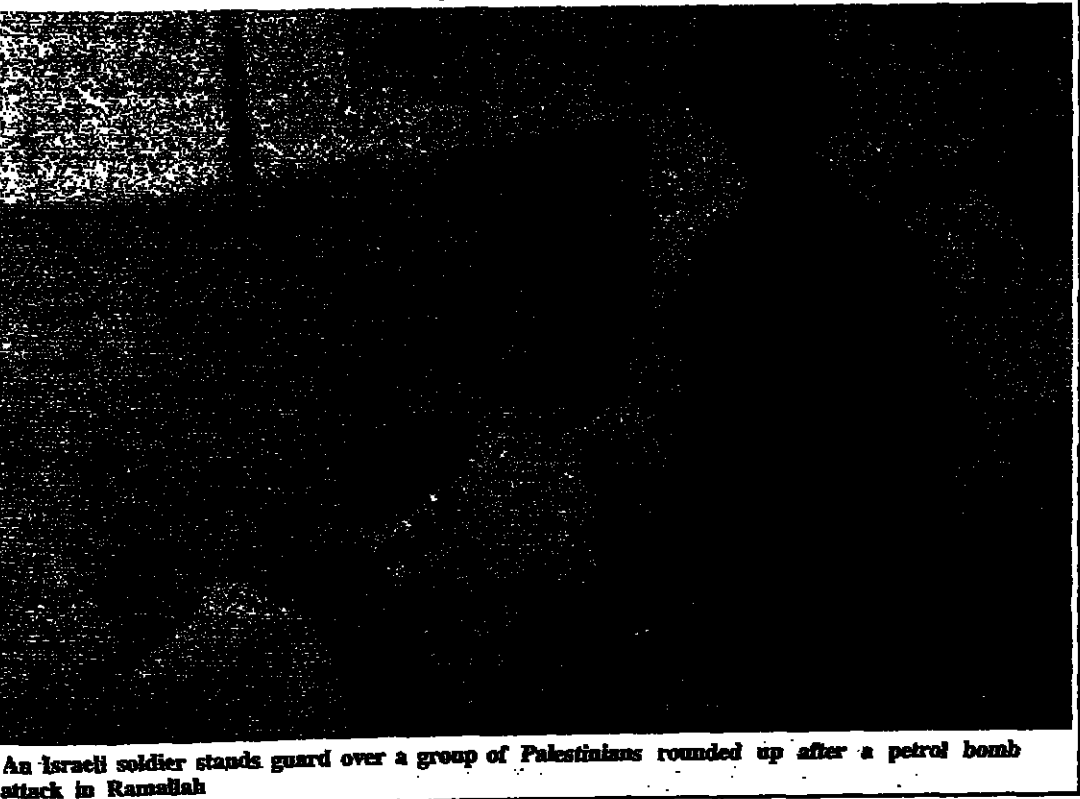
The occupation power began issuing the computerised cards two months ago to try to control the movement of Gaza day labourers, and effective Friday workers without the card will not be allowed to enter Israel.

Cards are denied to anyone with a criminal record or considered a "security risk."

The work boycott, if successful, would be the longest since the Palestinian uprising began in the occupied territories 20 months ago.

Rumours spread through the Gaza Strip that the truck had intentionally run over the workers, and violent protests broke out.

On Dec. 9, thousands of Jabaliya camp residents took to the streets to burn tyres and block streets. They threw stones and molotov cocktails at Israeli troops in what has become the hallmark of the uprising.



An Israeli soldier stands guard over a group of Palestinians rounded up after a petrol bomb attack in Ramallah

Polish party fights for survival

WARSAW (Agencies) — Poland's ruling Communist Party fought to retain its grip on power Wednesday as Solidarity moved closer to forming a coalition government with two small minor parties.

Communist Party leader Mieczyslaw Rakowski told a meeting of his party's parliamentary deputies that Poland was locked in a struggle which would determine the party's position in the political system.

"A real struggle for power has started. We were not prepared for this... the situation is changing every hour," a party central committee secretary, Marek Krol, quoted Rakowski as telling the meeting.

Deputies of the United Peasant's Party (UPP) and the Democratic Party (DP), two Communist-allied parties that are seeking more independence, voted to back Solidarity leader

Lech Walesa's proposal for a coalition dominated by non-Communists.

Walesa said Tuesday Solidarity would accept Communist control of the defence and interior ministries, which handle sensitive areas of Poland's alliance with Soviet Union, so long as the opposition received key economy portfolios.

Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz said Wednesday the Communists also might receive other ministries as well.

The Soviet Union lauded as "sensible" Walesa's promise not to upset the Warsaw Pact military alliance. A Communist official in Warsaw said reforms this year that allowed a legitimate opposition in the Polish government had not yet evolved to the point that other parties were capable of exercising power in Poland.

President Wojciech Jaruzelski Tuesday proposed a meeting of the country's main political lead-

ers, but there was no word Wednesday on when such a meeting might take place.

The UPP and DP won enough seats in June's parliamentary elections to give the Solidarity-led opposition a majority coalition in the national assembly.

In the 460-member Sejm, the Communists won 173 seats, while Solidarity has 161, the Peasants 76 and the Democrats 27. The rest are held by smaller parties. Solidarity holds 99 of the 100 seats in the senate, which has less impact on national laws. The Sejm and the senate comprise the national assembly.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuri Gremitsikh said Wednesday that Walesa's statement was "very sensible... in regard to the following, that Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact and Solidarity should make the necessary conclusions as a result of that."

Anti-apartheid activists announce conference

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Influential anti-apartheid leaders announced plans Wednesday for a national conference aimed at unifying opposition to the government.

They also called on foreign countries to make sure the meeting was not banned.

Organisers of the Oct. 7 conference would include Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, black miners' union leader Cyril Ramaphosa and Albertina Sisulu, co-president of the banned United Democratic Front (UDF) coalition.

"The aim of the conference will be to map out the most effective, shortest path to the ending of oppression and exploitation, and the creation of a

democratic country," the organisers said in a statement. "We expect the conference to be attended by thousands of delegates from all walks of life, representing millions of people."

A similar broad-based anti-apartheid conference was scheduled to be held in Cape Town last year but was banned by the government.

Predicting another ban this year, the conference organisers said, "We are alerting the international community to monitor the actions of the regime in relation to this gathering of the people."

They said officials from the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe and

southern Africa had been briefed about the conference, to be held in Johannesburg.

"The current mood of our people is such that we believe they will defy any attempt by the state to prevent the conference from going ahead," the organisers said. They said a nationwide defiance campaign already had started, challenging various segregation laws as the Sept. 6 parliamentary elections approach.

The organisers said any group that supported the conference's seven basic demands would be welcome to take part. The demands are a one-person, one-vote political system; lifting the state of emergency; unconditional release of political

prisoners; unbanning political organisations; freedom of association and expression; press freedom; and a "living wage" for all workers.

The announcement made no mention of President P.W. Botha's resignation this week following a rift with the cabinet, or the ascension to the presidency by F.W. de Klerk, leader of the governing National Party.

De Klerk has promised a five-year programme to bring the black majority into the political structure, but activists say his proposal is too vague.

The specific issue that triggered Botha's split with his cabinet was the planned trip by de Klerk Aug. 28 to confer with

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, a critic of apartheid (see page 8).

Tom Langley, foreign affairs spokesman for the far-right Conservative Party, described Kaunda Wednesday as "an outspoken enemy of South Africa" and urged de Klerk to call off the meeting.

If the meeting proceeds, Langley said, de Klerk should "give a public assurance that no internal affairs will be discussed."

Langley said Kaunda, in effect, would be representing the African National Congress (ANC) movement, which wages a bombing and sabotage campaign aimed at toppling the National Party government.

Work begins on identifying Leland party

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — Military forensic experts Wednesday began identifying the remains of 16 members of a U.S. congressional delegation torn apart when their light plane slammed into a cliff in southwestern Ethiopia last week.

The bodies of all 16, including Congressman Mickey Leland, arrived in Ethiopia's capital Tuesday evening after being plucked from the wreckage of their Twin Otter on the steep slopes of a mountain called Tan.

Additional medical personnel were due in Addis Ababa Wednesday to help the forensic experts already on hand identify the bodies before the nine Americans among them are returned to the United States for burial. Seven Ethiopians also died in the Aug. 7 crash.

Their bodies were hoisted from the crash site Tuesday afternoon by helicopters hovering precariously close to the 80-degree slope of the cliff into which their chartered twin-engine plane smashed en route to a nearby refugee camp.



Mickey Leland

"Ethiopian and U.S. authorities declare that all bodies have been recovered," Marine Colonel David Titus said later in a statement read to reporters.

Titus said remains of the victims first had been flown by helicopters to the nearby town of Gambela in body bags, then transferred to an Ethiopian air force C-130 cargo plane for the return to Addis Ababa.

Titus said the task of identifying the dead likely would take between five and seven days. The work was being done at a clinic at Addis Ababa's international airport.

Members of an investigating team from the United States and Canada flew to the crash site Wednesday morning to begin picking through the wreckage in an attempt to determine the cause of the crash.

Pakistan tries its hand to mediate crisis over hostages

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan arrived in Tehran Wednesday for what Iranian sources in the Gulf say will be an effort to mediate over the fate of Western hostages in Lebanon.

After talks with Iran's new president, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, he will leave Friday for Syria, another country with leverage over Lebanese militant groups.

Iran has denied reports that Yaqub Khan's visit is linked to the crisis triggered by Israel's abduction of a pro-Iranian Shi'ite cleric from South Lebanon last month and the reported hanging of U.S. hostage William Higgins in revenge.

The official Iranian news agency IRNA, reporting his arrival, said he would discuss regional and international issues.

"Latest developments in Afghanistan will also be discussed with the Iranian officials," IRNA quoted Yaqub Khan as saying.

Iranian political sources in the Gulf say Pakistan, which has good relations with both Tehran and Washington, offered to mediate over the hostages.

The United States believes Iran has enough control over extremists in Lebanon to free the hostages if it wishes but finds the signals from Tehran confusing.

Iran's pro-government daily Ettelaat said Wednesday the U.S. "acts like a rife-raff and a hoodlum... like a drunken bully" in impounding Iranian assets and supporting Israel.

But the English-language Kayhan International, said President Bush had shown "substantial restraint" in the hostage crisis.

Bush has said that he wants good relations with Iran while hinting at possible military action to end the crisis if necessary.

Bush told a White House news conference Tuesday that he wanted to end the bitterness between the two countries, but said he would use military force "in an instant" to free the hostages in Lebanon if he thought it would work.

"At some point we have to stand up for our interests even if it means military," he said.

But he added that he was not threatening military action because he did not want to kill innocent people and he held out hope that Iran too would want to improve relations.

In another conciliatory gesture towards Iran, the United States said it would participate in a World Court case brought by Iran over the shooting down of an Iranian jetliner.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said the United States did not believe the International Court of Justice at the Hague had jurisdiction in this instance but had agreed to participate "to show our willingness to support the work of the court in appropriate cases."

Iran last May asked the court to rule that the United States had violated international air traffic conventions when the cruiser Vincennes shot down Iran Air Flight 655 over the Gulf on July 3, 1988, killing all 290 people on board.

The Vincennes at the time was part of a U.S. convoy protecting neutral shipping in the strategic waterway.

The United States has maintained that the cruiser did not violate international law and that it fired in self-defence after repeated warnings to an unidentified, hostile plane.

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مكتبة الأمل

Bahrain sees plot to turn Gulf into another Lebanon

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Bahraini Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa warned Gulf Arabs to put their disputes aside to thwart foreign plans to turn the region into another Lebanon.

Reports on the future of Arabs, particularly those of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, speak of discord, he said in an interview with Al-Sayassah newspaper published Wednesday.

"It is an imaginary discord. But when they speak about it they are speaking about dividing the re-

gion exactly as they were discussing splitting Lebanon 20 years ago," he added.

He did not reveal the source of the reports.

"Here in the Gulf I believe our prospects, as stable countries in agreement and as societies that enjoy a deep-rooted national unity, are prospects some powers are not happy with," he said.

"We know that our enemies are not laying their plans for one or two years, but over 20 years," he said.

"This split will not occur if our

interests are established and tied together well."

Bahrain is current chairman of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) linking it with Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in a political, economic and military alliance.

Sheikh Hamad said Bahrain had a running dispute with Qatar — over certain islands — but other countries had disputes on several borders.

"Some of these problems have stagnated and are waiting to be

Hardliner elected Majlis' speaker

NICOSIA (R) — Iran has elected anti-Western parliamentary Deputy Mehdi Karubi as speaker of parliament in succession to new President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

Karubi, 52, received nearly two thirds of the votes of the Majlis (parliament) Wednesday, IRNA received in Nicosia, said.

Rafsanjani, 54, speaker since 1980, resigned Tuesday in preparation for taking over formally as chief executive, probably later this week.

Karubi belongs to the radical wing of Iran's clergy and is known for his fiery speeches attacking the United States and the capitalist system of the West. He has been deputy speaker for the past year.

He heads the martyrs' foundation set up by Iran's late supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini after the mullahs were swept to power in the 1979 revolution.

The foundation looks after the welfare of families who lost members in the revolution and in the eight-year-long Gulf war with Iraq.

Karubi led anti-Western demonstrations in Mecca during the Haj in July 1987 when more than 400 people, mainly Iranian pilgrims, were killed in clashes with Saudi security forces.

New head of judiciary

Iran's spiritual leader, Ali Khamenei, appointed a conservative cleric who stands for strict adherence to Islamic laws as the country's top judge Tuesday.

Tehran Radio said Khamenei named Ayatollah Mohammad Yazdi to head the judiciary in his first major appointment since taking over as spiritual leader after the death of Khomeini.

The choice of Yazdi, a contentious figure closely associated with the private sector lobby, shows Khamenei's determination to use his powers to make partisan appointments, political analysts said.

Yazdi will have the power to appoint or dismiss the chief justice, prosecutor-general and judges under constitutional amendments adopted last month which abolished a collective leadership of the judiciary.

Iranian justice has undergone Islamic transformation since the 1979 revolution, mostly under the outgoing Chief Justice Ayatollah Abolqasem Mousavi Ardebili who was criticised by Khomeini last year for lingering bureaucracy in the courts.

Islamic punishments, including execution by stoning for some sexual crimes, amputation of burglar's fingers and flogging for certain misdemeanors, are administered.

Karubi was Khomeini's representative for Haj affairs, an important role in view of Iran's dispute with Saudi Arabia over the pilgrimage which it has boycotted for two years.

Born in the town of Aligudarz in the west of the country, Karubi was arrested and sentenced to jail or exile a number of times during the Shah's rule.

He was arrested in the June 5, 1963 uprising led by Khomeini and imprisoned from 1973 to 1976.

Armed Somali refugees said holding border post

NAIROBI (R) — Armed Somali rebels have seized the main crossing point to Kenya and 6,000 Somali refugees are camped on the border, a Kenyan newspaper said Wednesday.

A reporter from the Standard who visited the border area at the weekend disguised as a Somali tribesman reported that deserters from the Somali army and police controlled the border settlement of Doble on the main road between Kenya and Somalia.

A Reuters correspondent who tried to visit the area at the same time was turned back near the border and escorted 200 kilometres back along the road to Nairobi by a truckload of armed police.

The police gave no reason for refusing journalists access to the area. Buses carrying local people were operating normally.

The Standard said nearly 6,000 Somalis were camped on the border after fleeing raids by the Somali army on nearby settlements at the end of July.

It quoted the refugees and the rebels who accompanied them as saying 27 people died in an attack on Doble July 31.

The senior police officer for the region, P.M. Magana, before ordering the Reuters correspondent out, said there were no refugees at the border.

He also dismissed eyewitness reports by local residents that Somali army deserters were stag-

ing raids into Kenya and attacking civilians.

Questioned by telephone about the Standard report on Wednesday, Magana declined comment.

A police spokesman in Nairobi said a district security committee had gone to the border to investigate.

The Standard reporter said he met the Somali rebel commander, who identified himself as Colonel Bashir Ali Salat, the former commander of the Somali army garrison in the southern port city of Kismayu.

The newspaper quoted Salat and another rebel officer, former police Major Ahmad Hussein Barre, as saying they controlled the Kenyan border area on behalf

of the previously unheard of Somali Patriotic Movement.

The main rebel force in Somalia is the Somali National Movement, which has been active for several years in northern Somalia.

Truck drivers and residents on the Kenyan side of the frontier told Reuters at the weekend that very little traffic had come across the frontier since July 14, when at least 23 people died during riots in the Somali capital Mogadishu.

The Standard published pictures of the Somali rebels holding AK-47 automatic rifles and rocket propelled grenades.

Somalia is riven by rivalry between the different clans of the Somali people.

Sudan junta to permit two new newspapers

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's new military government is to permit the publication of two new daily newspapers, the army newspaper Kuwat Al Musallahah said Wednesday.

Kuwait Al Musallahah, currently Sudan's only newspaper, quoted Culture and Information Minister Ali Shomou as saying the newspapers would be called Al Inqaj (Salvation) and Sudan Al Jedid (New Sudan).

Sudan's military rulers banned all privately-owned papers and magazines after toppling Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi in a coup on June 30.

The new dailies will be produced by the government-owned Al Sahafa and Al Ayam news-

paper publishing houses.

Al Sahafa and Al Ayam were the only newspapers permitted during the 16-year rule of former President Jaafar Numeiri who was overthrown in a popular uprising in 1985 and now lives in exile in Cairo.

Shomou said privately-owned newspapers would be allowed to operate again when the current press and publication bill is issued as an act by the attorney general.

He did not say when that will be or how many newspapers will be allowed. Earlier the minister said there would be up to 12.

Kuwait Al Musallahah said the editor of Al Inqaj would be Dr. Hassan Al Zain, a lecturer at Omdurman Islamic University

and a former official of the Ministry of Culture and Information.

Sudan Al Jedid would be edited by Mohammed Said Maruf, a former editor for the banned pro-Egyptian newspaper Al Adwa.

Rebel threat

The leader of Sudan's anti-government rebels has threatened to overthrow the Khartoum Junta using military force and a popular uprising unless they step down to pave the way for general elections and democracy.

John Garang, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), demanded the junta establish a broad-based interim

government, release all political prisoners, lift their ban on political parties and prepare for general elections.

"If the junta is intransigent and rejects the programme, then the SPLA... will have no choice but to call a general strike and a popular mass uprising to remove the junta."

The SPLA will participate in the popular uprising, also in the military aspect, making its full military contribution in the capital city itself," Garang said.

His speech was broadcast over the SPLA's illegal radio station based in Ethiopia. It was monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation in London.

After Soviet pullout, Najibullah still in power, rebels split

KABUL (AP) — Six months after Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan, President Najibullah is still in power, the U.S.-backed rebels who vowed to oust him are feuding and the superpowers are escalating arms supplies to both sides.

The United States and the Soviet Union have said they want a political settlement of the 10-year Afghan war but talks in Sweden two weeks ago produced no breakthrough.

The summer fighting has continued in desultory fashion.

When the last Soviet troops crossed the Oxus River border on Feb. 15, hundreds of "journ" nationalists in the capital waited for the imminent arrival of the rebels, as predicted in Western diplomatic who had closed their embassies in Kabul and departed.

Six months later, Najibullah remains in power with the government vehemently denying rumours of an attempted coup in July, and there is no expectation of a rebel takeover of Kabul or any of the key provincial capitals.

But the Western embassies in Kabul, which has been ousted to almost daily rocket-

ing since late June, remain closed — a move East Bloc and Asian diplomats in this capital say is a result of continued U.S. opposition to any deal with Najibullah and his People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Nabi Amani said Monday that Najibullah has proven in the last six months that the government can defend itself and is not the Soviet "puppet" which the United States expected to collapse.

Najibullah has offered to hold elections under United Nations supervision for a broad-based coalition, but he insists his party must be included in the contest — a demand the rebels say they will never accept.

Political settlement

"We want a political settlement," Amani said. "War brings nothing but the killing of innocent civilians and further destruction of our country. The war option cannot solve anything."

In this 1.6-kilometre-high capital ringed by mountains, there is a longing for peace and

a pervasive fear of death from the surface-to-surface missiles, which by some unofficial estimates have hit civilian targets 98 per cent of the time and military targets only two per cent.

Some in Kabul blame the rocketing on the rebels, who call themselves Mujahideen or Islamic holy warriors, and the United States, which pays for the rockets. But more and more, they blame the government and the Soviet Union as well.

"Both sides buy rockets and we hate both of them," said Salah, an 18-year-old student, who uses one name, as he walked through the rubble of a friend's home which was struck by a rocket recently.

"I think now it's time the great powers — the Soviet Union and the United States — must accept some type of solution for Afghanistan," said Esmatullah Wardak, president of Afghanistan's Women's Committee.

No signs of peace

But there are no signs of a solution, only promises of escalation.



Najibullah

In April 1988, Washington and Moscow agreed to act as guarantors of the Geneva accords signed by Afghanistan and Pakistan. The agreement provided for the withdrawal of Soviet troops and an end to outside interference in Afghanistan.

But each side has accused the other of continued intervention in this impoverished, land-locked country.

The United States has ac-

cused the Soviet Union of shipping between \$2.5 billion and \$3 billion worth of military hardware to the Kabul government every year, nearly double the figure before the Feb. 15 pullout.

Washington has promised the Mujahideen new weapons to attack airport runways and counter highly effective high-altitude bombing attacks by the Afghan Air Force.

Last week, Lt.-Gen. Abdul Haq Ulumi, a member of the Afghan Supreme Military Council, said the Soviet Union was supplying Afghanistan with new MiG-29 fighters and the latest Sukhoi-27 ground attack jets to defend the country against a Pakistani attack.

Peter Tomson, a special U.S. envoy to the Mujahideen appointed by President George Bush, has predicted a major rebel offensive during the fighting season which lasts until November. So far, it has failed to materialise.

"The end is clear. The resistance will prevail," Tomson told a U.S. congressional committee last month.

He downplayed to Mujahideen failure to take the

strategic city of Jalalabad, 75 kilometres from the Pakistani border, and a July 9 attack by one of the seven Pakistani-based rebel groups against another faction.

Supporters of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Hezb-E-Islami, who have been the biggest recipients of U.S. military aid, reportedly executed 30 field commanders and fighters from the rival Jamiat-E-Islami.

In addition, some Mujahideen field commanders have said they resented not being involved in the formation of a Pakistan-based Mujahideen interim government, and were unwilling to take casualties on its behalf.

Najibullah has pitched his campaign for peace on national reconciliation, offering autonomy to local commanders willing to make peace with him.

On Monday, Najibullah met 60 former rebels who have decided to support the government and told them: "Those who were fighting come together, just like two brothers beside each other."

However, so far, no major commanders have taken up the president's offer.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Benjedid's military adviser retires

ALGIERS (R) — Major-General Abdallah Belhouche, one of the military leaders in the Algerian war of independence and the highest ranking officer in the armed forces, has retired from his post as military adviser to President Chadli Benjedid. The general, a sergeant in the French army before he joined the National Liberation Army in 1958, rose after independence to reach the highest echelons of the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) party. Belhouche's retirement at the age of 65 was announced in the latest edition of the official gazette, the official news agency AFS reported Wednesday. He was a member of the FLN politburo from 1979 to 1988 and deputy minister of defence, under Benjedid as minister, from 1980 to 1988.

6 Turkish villagers found dead

HAKKARI (AP) — Security forces have found the bodies of six villagers kidnapped by Kurdish rebels five days ago in this southeasternmost province, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported. The agency said the six were among 10 villagers who were kidnapped from Bogazoren village in Beyrusebap township. It said four villagers were set free by the rebels Monday night and security forces found the bodies of the six near Bogazoren Tuesday. A group of 15 insurgents abducted 12 other villagers when they raided a grazing ground near Kamali village, the dispatch said. Anatolia said guerrillas also raided four other villages in Hakkari and Van provinces Monday night and burned four primary schools.

Bulgaria rejects NATO condemnation

SOFIA (R) — Bulgaria has rejected NATO charges that it was violating the rights of ethnic Turks fleeing to neighbouring Turkey. "In Bulgaria no one is persecuted because of their religion. Nobody departs or expatriates forcibly," the Bulgarian Muslim citizens or any other Bulgarian citizens," a government statement published by the official news agency BTA said. It said the NATO alliance, of which Turkey is a member, had no right to intervene in the dispute on the issue between Sofia and Ankara. NATO governments last week accused Sofia of operating policies of forced assimilation and repression against ethnic Turks. This was a "flagrant violation of human rights" and breached European human rights accords, NATO said.

Farmer finds pharaonic treasure

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian farmer found a pharaonic tomb filled with wooden coffins, three mummies and gold goblets buried under his house, a Cairo newspaper reported. The mass circulation Al Akhbar said antiquities police in southern Egypt raided the house of the unnamed farmer after being tipped off that he intended to sell the artefacts illegally to tourists. The tomb was near the Valley of the Kings where 60 ancient Egyptian kings had their tombs and probably dated back to 1080-715 B.C.

Iraq orders statue to honour Nasser

BAGHDAD (AP) — President Saddam Hussein Tuesday ordered the erection of a life-size statue of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser in a downtown Baghdad square, Baghdad Radio reported. It did not say what the statue will be made of. It said the Iraqi president also decreed that a main avenue leading to the square be named after Nasser. Hussein said the statue will keep the memory of Nasser alive, and honour "the nationalist and patriotic role he played."

Algeria reports 29 AIDS cases

ALGERIERS (AP) — Algerian health officials Wednesday published the latest national AIDS figures showing 29 full-blown cases if acquired immune deficiency syndrome and 146 people who have tested seropositive for the deadly virus. The 29 cases included 25 men and four women, according to figures published by the national medical committee which first began reporting figures in 1985. Twenty-one of the 29 victims have died from AIDS which fatally attacks the human immune system.

Ershad visits Basra and Ur

BAGHDAD (AP) — President Hussein Mohammad Ershad of Bangladesh Tuesday visited Iraq's southern port of Basra and historic site of Ur, the ancient Sumerian capital, the state-run radio reported. The radio said Ershad went to Basra to see at first-hand the city's reconstruction after the Gulf war and development projects implemented there. Earlier Ershad and his 20-member delegation toured archaeological remains in Ur, located 350 kilometres of Baghdad. The Sumerian city which flourished in the 3rd millennium B.C. is famed for its Ziggurat, a stepped pyramid, and early temples. Ershad, who arrived in Baghdad Monday, also had several hours of talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and senior Iraqi officials, the radio said.

Sharon to visit Soviet Union

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon will make an official visit to the Soviet Union in October, the first by a cabinet minister since Moscow broke ties in 1967, his ministry said Wednesday. Sharon was invited to visit the Soviet Republic of Georgia by members of a Georgian delegation in Israel to promote trade ties and set up a Soviet-Israeli chamber of commerce in Tel Aviv, a ministry statement said. It said Sharon's invitation was authorised by the Soviet Union's Foreign Ministry, but the hawkish former defence minister would not visit Moscow. Sharon, a member of the right-wing Likud party, has made a number of trips to Eastern Europe to advance commercial ties.

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 77311-19

PROGRAMME ONE

17:30	Koran
18:00	Programme review
18:30	Children programme
19:00	Hil Segad
19:30	News for the Deaf
19:45	Religious programme
19:55	Health programme
20:00	Programme review
20:30	News in Arabic
20:35	Local series
21:00	Programme review
21:30	Local programme
22:00	News in Arabic
22:10	Arabic film

PROGRAMME TWO

17:30	Champs Elysees
18:00	News in French
19:00	Documentary
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Varieties
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Bill Cosby Show
21:00	Max Headroom
21:30	News in English
22:00	Feature film: "The Last King"

PRAYER TIMES

06:32	Fajr
07:56	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:46	Dhuhr
16:19	'Asr
19:24	Maghreb
20:47	Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 310740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Teresian Church Tel. 623366
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 626543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771515
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811255
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer conditions will continue to prevail and winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

Amman	19 / 31
Aqaba	25 / 39
Desert	20 / 35
Jordan Valley	20 / 38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30.8, Aqaba 37.8. Humidity reading: Amman 36 per cent, Aqaba 41 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Walid Al Mami 675485
Dr. Issam Hawandeh 624830

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)3300-5 where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:30	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
10:00	Damascus (RJ)
10:15	Aqaba (RJ)
10:20	Jeddah (RJ)
10:30	Riyadh (RJ)
10:35	Cairo (RJ)
10:40	Dhahran (RJ)
10:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:50	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:55	Colombo (RJ)
11:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:05	Calcutta (RJ)
11:10	London (RJ)
11:15	Lamaca (RJ)
11:20	Cairo (RJ)
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23:50	Cairo (RJ)
23:55	Cairo (RJ)
24:00	Cairo (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

09:15	Dubai (TU)
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HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hamad Medical Centre 81361322
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn. 6428216
Alkhil Maternity, J. Amn. 6424412
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Malhas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shamsan 6641714
Shamsan Hospital 669131
University Hospital 645845
Al-Mansour Hospital 6672219
The Islamic, Abdali 66612137
Al-Ahli, Abdali 6641646
Islamic, Al-Mutadreen 771013
Al-Bashir, J. Amn. 7751126
Army, Marica 8916115
Queen Alia Hospital 60224050
Amal Hospital 644125

ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital 09998322
Zarqa National Hospital 09991071
Ibn Sina Hospital 09986732

IRBID:
Princess Reema Hospital 02725533
Greek Catholic Hospital 02727215
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital 02747180

AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital 03314111

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

09:40	Damascus, Paris (AF)
10:15	Tunis (TU)
11:10	Frankfurt (LE)
11:15	Frankfurt (LE)
12:10	Kuwait (KU)
12:15	Kuwait (KU)
12:20	Kuwait (KU)
12:25	Kuwait (KU)
12:30	Kuwait (KU)
12:35	Kuwait (KU)
12:40	Kuwait (KU)
12:45	Kuwait (KU)
12:50	Kuwait (KU)
12:55	Kuwait (KU)

Jordan, North Yemen discuss cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and North Yemen Wednesday held preliminary talks on the prospect of cooperation in municipal affairs and announced that further meetings will be held in this respect.

The talks were conducted by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Youssef Hamdan Al Jabr and North Yemen's Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing Mohamed Hamadani who arrived here Tuesday on a two-day visit to Jordan.

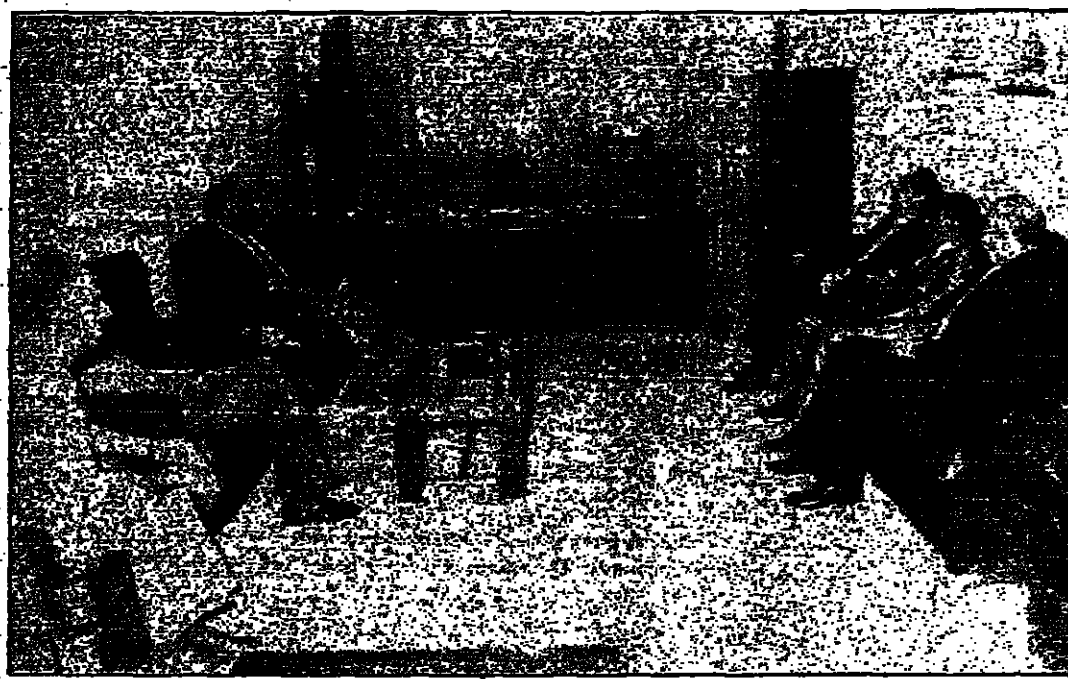
Jabr said that the meeting was in line with the objectives and aspirations of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) and to serve the peoples of North Yemen and Jordan.

Agreement was reached by the two sides to hold further meetings among officials from the two

countries to try to expand scopes of cooperation in the exchange of expertise in municipal affairs and in rural and urban development, according to a statement that followed the first round of talks.

During their meeting, the statement noted, the two ministers defined the framework of a joint programme for cooperation in these fields.

He was seen off by Minister of Public Works and Housing Shafiq Zawadeh and the North Yemen ambassador to Jordan.



Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Youssef Hamdan Al Jabr and North Yemen's Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing Mohamed Hamadani Wednesday discuss cooperation in municipal affairs in Amman (Petra photo)

Mohamed Hamadani Wednesday discuss cooperation in municipal affairs in Amman (Petra photo)

Inhab, Japanese businessmen discuss investment in Jordan

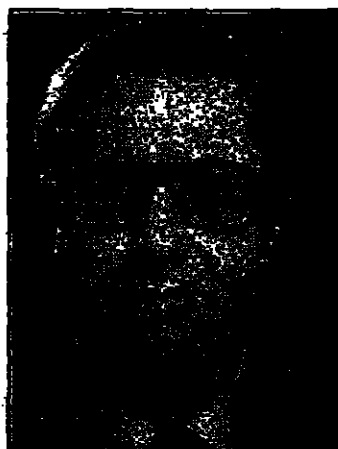
AMMAN (Petra) — A team of Japanese businessmen met in Amman on Wednesday with Minister of Industry and Trade Ziyad Innab and heard details about prospects of investment in the Kingdom.

Later, the team held talks with ministry officials on the prospect of launching industrial and trade ventures in cooperation with local investors.

They also discussed economic and financial procedures pertaining to such activities. The team was briefed on incentives offered to investors in different fields.

According to ministry officials, the team members expressed interest in launching a joint venture in paper industry.

The team members met later with officials at the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of



Ziyad Innab

Jordan, as well as the chambers of industry and Trade for similar discussions.

Abu Qoura to discuss with ICRC Israeli violations of human rights

AMMAN (Petra) — Administrative detention exercised by the Israeli authorities against the Arab population in the occupied Arab lands violates the Fourth Geneva Convention, according to Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) President Ahmad Abu Qoura.

Abu Qoura said in a statement that he will discuss this question

with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) which he will urge to exercise pressure on the Israeli authorities to respect the provisions of the fourth agreement that provides for the protection of civilians under occupation.

Abu Qoura said that the Israeli authorities have arrested thousands of Arab civilians for

questioning and detention since 1967, and prevented contacts between the detainees and ICRC officials in violation of agreements with the Red Cross in this regard.

Abu Qoura said many of the detainees' health conditions are unknown and those in detention lack proper sanitary facilities.

72.18 per cent of students pass final community college exams

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Higher Education announced Wednesday that 72.18 per cent of students have passed the final community college examinations set by the ministry for the past academic year.

In announcing the results at a press conference, the ministry's secretary general Ahmad Al Bashairah said that a total of 15,860 students from 47 community colleges took the final examinations in 127 different specialisations.

Bashairah said that among the country's community colleges, 11

are run by the ministry, 13 are affiliated to government agencies and 23 are private institutes. He said the students had taken exams in educational, engineering, commercial, social, medical and agricultural fields.

Following the announcement, the Ministry of Higher Education announced that Tawjihi students can apply for seats at the country's public community colleges between Aug. 19 and Sept. 2, and at the private colleges from Aug. 19 until Sept. 14.

The ministry said that com-

munity college graduates can apply to continue their education at Jordanian universities provided they meet the requirements for acceptance.

On Aug. 8, Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad announced that community colleges will admit students with a 50 per cent and above grades instead of 55 per cent, as was the practice last year.

The new decision will allow more than 11,000 students up from nearly 9,000 to enrol for different specialisations.



Ministry of Higher Education Secretary General Ahmad Al Bashairah Wednesday announces the results of the community college exams during a press conference in Amman (Petra photo)

Badran opens farming system research workshop for officials

AMMAN (J.T.) — Forty-two National Centre for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer (NCARTT) researchers and extension agents are attending a three-week workshop to learn and practice 'making the farmer a partner in NCARTT work'.

According to the workshop organisers, research and extension planning should begin with the problems and priorities of farmers.

Workshop activities cover: Re-

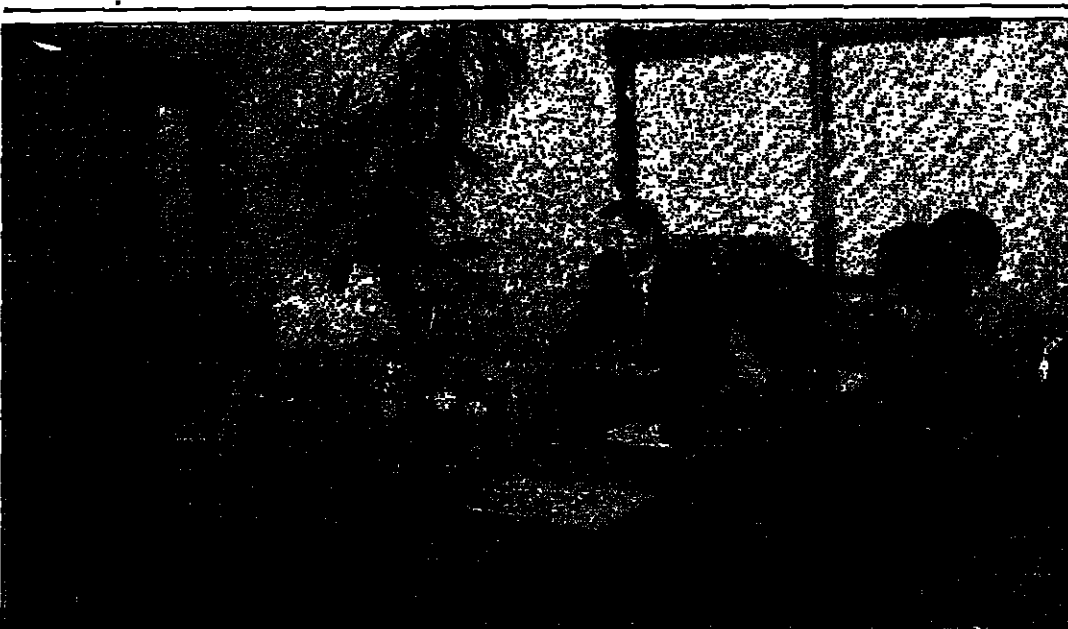
viewing current work plans; interviewing farmers, revising work plans and designing trial work for the coming year based on farmer input.

Minister of Agriculture, Adnan Badran attended the opening ceremonies at the NCARTT headquarters in Baqa'a. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is assisting the Ministry of Agriculture in presenting the workshop

through its Jordan National Agricultural Development Project.

Participants in the workshop include research and extension personnel from NCARTT headquarters and each of the six regional service centres.

The entire second week of the workshop is now being spent in the field where teams of regional centre plus headquarters staff will conduct farmer interviews and focus on regional problems.



Iraqi military team visits university

AMMAN (J.T.) — A team of officers from the Iraqi Armed Forces Physical Training Department called at the University of Jordan Wednesday and met with Dr. Khaled Karaki, dean of the

Student Affairs Department. They heard a briefing on the social, cultural and physical development programmes and later saw a documentary film on the university's development in general.

PSD aborts 6 drug smuggling attempts

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Public Security Department (PSD) Wednesday released details about attempts to smuggle drugs into the country and to peddle counterfeit U.S. dollars during the first half of August, and said 14 persons were arrested in the course of these operations.

A statement by the PSD said that the authorities aborted six attempts to smuggle drugs, seizing 2,200 grammes of heroin and 10.5 kilogrammes of hashish from the drug traffickers.

A six-member group of non-Jordanian Arab nationals was apprehended by the police during an attempt to sell the heroin which was found to have been concealed in a car and in their undergarments.

The vehicle used to smuggle the drugs bore a licence plate from a neighbouring Arab country and some of the heroin was intended to be sold in a third Arab state, the PSD statement noted.

According to the statement also, an eight-member group, all Jordanians were apprehended while trying to sell hashish. It said all the apprehended persons were found to have previous police

records. The statement noted that the first months of this year witnessed several attempts to smuggle drugs through Jordanian territory in trucks and other vehicles. It said that Jordanian citizens had cooperated with the PSD in foiling the drug trafficking attempts.

Last June, the PSD announced the seizure of a hashish haul with a street value estimated at JD 300,000, and said that the drugs were checked as they were being smuggled into Jordan from Syria. A total of 232 kilogrammes of hashish were found hidden inside a lorry which arrived at the border town of Ramtha on its way into the Kingdom, the statement said.

Last month a 25-year-old Egyptian drug smuggler died here shortly after arriving from Cairo after being poisoned by 200 grammes of heroin concealed in his stomach.

Last March, the PSD announced that it had broken the biggest drug smuggling operation in Jordan's history, seizing two and a half tonnes of hashish and 300,000 captagon pills with a total street value of JD 2 million.

Meanwhile, PSD Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali announced Wednesday that 50 cases linked to counterfeit American dollars were handled by the police in Jordan in the first half of this month.

Majali said that in the past weeks many Jordanians reported that they bought counterfeit dollars from the black market, and said that it was expected in view of the unjustified demand on U.S. dollars.

On Aug. 9, the PSD announced that it had seized a total of 144,000 counterfeit United States dollars since the beginning of 1989.

It said that \$50,000 were seized in an attempt to smuggle the money into Jordan from Syria on Aug. 8.

Majali advised members of the public to avoid any dealings with the black market and to report banks and financial institutions for dealings in foreign currency.



Minister of Health and Social Development Zahair Malhas Wednesday speaks at a press conference in Amman (Petra photo)

Import licences to be issued for 791 types of medicine — Malhas

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zahair Malhas said Wednesday that licences will be issued for the importation of 791 types of pharmaceutical products constituting 25 per cent of the total amount of imported medicine.

Medicines will be bought through the private sector's drug stores at the official Central Bank of Jordan's foreign currency rates, the minister said during a press conference.

Malhas commended the efforts of the local pharmaceutical industries and praised their high quality products.

He said these products meet 30 per cent of the total need for medicines in the Kingdom.

The minister referred to the economic, social and political difficulties facing Jordan at present and said they call on all Jordanians to join forces to deal with the situation.

According to the minister, the public sector is meeting two thirds of the country's needs of drugs and noted that medicine is being imported through the Health Ministry's 66 drug centres.

The minister urged local doctors and specialists to direct their patients to purchase locally produced medicine which, he said, has proved to be of high quality. He said that the Ministry of Health has recently issued licences for 64 new drugs in the course of its efforts to ensure sufficient amounts of medicine needed by the local market.

The press conference came in the wake of a dispute between the Jordan Pharmacists Association (JPA) and the Health Ministry over the provision of imported medicine in Jordan.

Jordan, Iraq to discuss recently concluded transport deal Aug. 26

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Iraq have scheduled meetings for their joint committee on transport on Aug. 26 to discuss a draft agreement on implementing a recently concluded transport deal.

A statement here said that the two-day meeting which will take place in Amman will be dedicated to discussing the projected company for the transportation of goods and passengers between the two countries, before referring the agreement to the respective governments for final approval.

The agreement, signed in Baghdad on Aug. 8, aims to stimulate the transport sectors' operations in the two countries.

According to the statement, the joint committee will convene

in Aqaba on Aug. 28 to discuss ways to handle damages to imported products destined for Iraq via Aqaba.

Jordan is linked with Iraq and Egypt through the Arab Maritime Bridge Company which operates the Aqaba-Nuweibeh land-sea route to transport passengers and goods between Baghdad and Cairo.

According to a company spokesman, a total of one million passengers have used the route one way or another since March 1988 when the company was set up and until July 4.

The one millionth passenger, the company said, has been offered a life long travel ticket by Egypt.

The company which was first

established through Jordanian and Egyptian efforts in 1985 now has a capital of \$6 million and has its headquarters in Amman.

In a further step to promote transport operations between Iraq and Jordan, a spokesman for the Iraqi Airways said in Baghdad Wednesday that the national airline has had talks with Royal Jordanian (RJ), with the purpose of providing maintenance to its Boeing 737 and 727 aircraft at the RJ maintenance workshops near the Queen Alia International Airport.

The spokesman was quoted as saying that the move was in line with a strategy of integration among transport facilities in the four member Arab Cooperation Council countries.

Jordan proposes ACC higher council for financial control

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — A Jordanian delegation to a meeting here by the heads of Arab audit bureaus and financial controllers has submitted a working paper suggesting a statute for a higher council on financial control in the four member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries.

The paper was submitted by Dr. Hashem Dabbas, director of the audit bureau during the opening session.

Dabbas said that the meeting aims to achieve integration among the audit bureaus in the four countries — Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen — and to contribute to economic coordination among these countries.

He said that the participants will discuss matters pertaining to coordination of efforts in govern-

ment auditing, control over fiscal budgets and control of financial matters related to joint ACC projects.

Awqaf ministers continue meeting

Meanwhile, ministers of religious affairs from the ACC countries Wednesday continued a meeting in Baghdad designed to coordinate a strategy against common dangers.

In his opening address, Iraq's Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Abdullah Fadil, called on his counterparts from Egypt, Jordan and North Yemen to draw up a joint strategy to counter Iranian-backed Islamic fundamentalist movements.

"We are duty bound to work

together to counter deviant, extremist and destructive trends and prevent their members from influencing the religious spirit of the people."

The Iraqi minister also urged his colleagues to work against pro-Iranian movements in Lebanon which he described as anti-Islam and anti-Arab.

Conference sources said the other ministers agreed on the need for a common strategy to combat Islamic extremist groups in their countries and in the region.

The ACC was founded in February to achieve economic integration of its member countries. But officials of the four countries have said they also will coordinate their foreign policies on Arab and international issues.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ A plastic art exhibition by Jordanian Artist Maha Abu 'Ayyash at the Plastic Artists Association, Shamsiyya.

FESTIVAL

- ★ A cultural festival including exhibitions of books, paintings and national documents, as well as documentary films, lectures and poetry recitals at Eder Sports Club, Karak.

FILM

- ★ A feature film entitled "From Here to Eternity" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

Jordan Times

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Arabs hold Lebanon card

THERE are voices from inside and outside Lebanon that contend that a military solution to the Lebanese crisis is not only probable but imminent. Yet a closer look at the military situation in that country would reveal that no such thing is even remotely possible. For short of an all-out invasion with an overwhelming force, which is not in the cards, the existing military stalemate is projected to maintain its momentum in the future. Accordingly it is quite irresponsible to think in terms of a military solution when all the evidence points the other way. Then why all the escalation and the intensification of the battle between the Lebanese factions?

It is just possible that the protagonists are calling for an international intervention to rescue them from their quagmire. It is also probable that the fighting parties seek justifications for the projected concessions that they feel they will have to make at the end of the tunnel. In other words, face-saving objectives cannot be automatically ruled out as paramount on the minds of the decision-makers on both sides of the fence. Meanwhile, the Lebanese people, from all sides, are being exploited as pawns in the Lebanese chess game.

But whatever the rationale and motivation behind the vicious escalation in the tempo of the fighting in Lebanon, the fact remains that a military solution is simply not in the cards. That means that a political settlement, formulated on the basis of reasonable compromises, is the only viable way to end the carnage in Lebanon.

In this vein, there are but two ways to go about achieving such a desired political settlement: Either the Arab governments do the job or the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council will be assigned this formidable task. The truth of the matter is that the two methods are not necessarily mutually exclusive. Since the Lebanese situation is first and foremost a regional conflict, a regional consensus is needed on the terms of the proposed resolution. In other words the primary jurisdiction lies with the Arab League countries which are duty bound to articulate a clear-cut formula for ending the Lebanese tragedy. But as long as the Arab governments shun away from exercising their responsibilities for one reason or another, the international community would find itself in a fix and unable to buttress the Arab efforts with all the means available to it. At least the Arab World must nod in agreement about what sort of action the big powers are expected to perform. In short the green light must come from the Arab countries before the foreign powers can truly undertake their complimentary action.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

All three Jordanian Arabic dailies Wednesday discussed the coming parliamentary elections in Jordan following the government's announcement that they will be held on November 8, 1989. Al Ra'i daily said that nearly a million persons will have the right to cast ballots to choose deputies who will shoulder a serious responsibility towards their nation. The deputies will participate in decision-making and in matters of destiny to their country at a time when the Kingdom is facing a hostile campaign politically and economically, the paper noted. It said this hostile campaign is clearly designed to undermine the country's steadfastness and, therefore, the future deputies should be at a high level of responsibility and awareness and ready to serve their country at all required levels. Choosing persons to represent the people and share with the executive authority the burden of running the affairs of the country, is no easy process and voters should also be aware of the coming tasks and willing to elect only those seriously oriented towards serving national interests, said the paper. It said that the coming weeks will be full of activity on the part of the candidates, but the final word is for the voters and the electorate.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily comments the close cooperation between the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships in foiling Israel's conspiracy directed against the Jordanian currency and the Palestinian uprising. Mahmoud Rimawi said that the Israelis had created the dinar crisis with the hope of putting pressure on the Palestinian people who receive their aid from the Palestinian leadership in Jordanian currency, and with the hope of weakening their steadfastness. Weakening the West Bank's economy and ending the uprising can only serve the Zionist aims and also deal a blow to Jordan's continued efforts to help the Palestinians regain their lands, the writer notes. He says that in the face of the Israeli conspiracy the Jordanian and Palestinian leadership are coordinating their steps and are doing all they can to abort Israel's plots. The Palestinian leadership's call on the Palestinian people to deal only with the dinar has served as a devastating blow to the Israeli leaders and their civil plots, said the writer. It is hoped, he concludes, that continued coordination will stem Israel's ambitions to achieve gains at the expense of the Arab Nation.

In an editorial entitled "the countdown for the elections," Sawt Al Shaab daily said Wednesday that every person now hopes that only those responsible people will acquire seats in the coming Lower House of Parliament. This country cannot tolerate any extremist ideologies and can only serve as a united country for all Jordanians regardless of their background, the paper noted. It said that the Jordanian family, united behind its leadership, is determined to elect responsible persons at a high level of responsibility and determined to serve their country, the paper noted. It said that more than a million persons are already expected to vote in the coming elections and it is hoped that their choice will help maintain the bright image of the nation.

Jordan, Indonesia develop exemplary ties

By Dr. Sumaryo Suryokusumo

ON THE OCCASION of the Indonesian Independence Day on August 17, Indonesia is happy to convey a message of traditional friendship and brotherhood to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and her people.

Indonesia and Jordan have been able over the past many years to strengthen and develop their relationship and to diversify their cooperation in various fields. Indonesia is determined to invigorate these relations for the benefit of the two nations.

In the political sphere, the two countries share many common interests, not only their contribution to the peaceful solution of both the regional and international conflicts, but also their participation in the Non-Aligned Movement, and in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, of which both are members.

Moreover, both countries also share similar views on many of the Third World's issues such as promotion of the new international economic order, North-South dialogue, South-South cooperation, the establishment of common fund for the integrated commodity programme, United Nations development decades and strategy and many others.

Indonesia had supported the decision taken by Palestine National Council (PNC) proclaiming the establishment of the independent Palestine State on November 15, 1988. This is particularly so in full accordance with the steadfast support of Indonesia to the struggle of the Palestinian people to restore their inalienable rights to self-determination and to establish the

independent state of Palestine within the Palestinian territory. The peace strategy recently adopted by the Palestine Liberation Organisation has proved its commitment to participate in peace negotiation with Israel through an international conference on the Middle East, as envisaged by the U.N. General Assembly Resolution 38/58 C, the only viable framework for the comprehensive settlement.

In the field of economic cooperation, and in 1988, the trade volume between Jordan and Indonesia reached \$45,326,100 with the balance in favour of Jordan. Jordan in 1988 exported phosphate and potash worth \$30,780,000 to Indonesia, which in turn exported \$14,546,100 worth of various commodities to Jordan consisting of plywood, coffee, spices, glass, car accessories and other commodity products.

Efforts to improve economic cooperation between the two countries have been made through the visits of their trade missions and the holding of commodity exhibitions in both countries. The commercial exchange is expected to continue to increase and develop in the coming years.

In the aviation field, Jordan has reached agreement with Indonesia to operate joint flights from Amman to Jakarta vice versa, using Royal Jordanian aircraft and the operations are expected to start at the end of this year.

The two countries had for the last few years also established fruitful cooperation in the field of education, culture, and science through the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation concluded in Jakarta on May 12, 1989. This

agreement covers a broad scope of programmes and activities including exchange of scholars and experts in various fields and holding of seminars, meetings, festivals, and sport events. Indonesia has for the second time participated in the International Arts and Culture Festival 1989 held in Jerash, while the first participation was made in 1986.

Cooperation in the religious field has shown significant progress marked by the signing of a protocol for the cooperation between the departments of religious affairs of the two countries, the results of which were made during the visit of the Indonesian minister of religious affairs to Jordan in November 1988.

Indonesia has attached great importance to the pivotal role played by His Majesty King Hussein Ibn Talal both in healing inter-Arab rifts and in searching for a comprehensive peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict including that of the Palestine question and aiming for a durable and lasting peace in the Middle East, to which the Indonesian government has highly appreciated. Indonesia also recognises the wise leadership of His Majesty in his abilities in galvanising his people in the efforts of restoring the Kingdom into the parliamentary life.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude for the warm hospitality and kindness the Jordanian people has extended to me since I first came here in April 1988 and wish that a better mutual acquaintance will ensure a constant improvement of the relationship between our two countries.

The writer is Indonesian ambassador to Jordan.

One year after Zia:

Democracy a mixed blessing for Pakistan

By Mohammad Aftab
The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — One year after President Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq died in a plane crash that ended more than a decade of authoritarian rule, Pakistan is eating the fruits of democracy, both bitter and sweet.

There are hints of a cultural renaissance. Music, drama and ethnic dance are slowly returning to the airwaves following years of patriotic and religious programming.

Pakistan and its archrival, India, have started talking again. Newspapers print more of what they want. Urban women are beginning to speak up for equal rights. Government men may be seen in shirts and ties; a year ago, it was obligatory to wear shalwar kameez, the pajama-like native garb.

This Muslim nation enjoys newfound political freedom, but ethnic and religious tensions still simmer, and a bitter war in neighbouring Afghanistan occasionally continues to spill over the frontier.

Meanwhile, Zia's march toward an Islamic system of justice has halted in mid-step, to the anger of the religious right.

All this is taking place under the leadership of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, the daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who Zia overthrew in a 1977 military coup. Bhutto was hanged two years later on conviction of involvement in a murder plot.

Cleaning the mess

"The country is beset with economic problems that are marked by a rapid rise in population of 3 million a year, a lack of infrastructure facilities, poor communications and a critical shortage of energy," Ms. Bhutto said in a recent speech. "Simultaneously, the expectations of the people are soaring."

Minister for Law and Provincial Coordination Iftikhar Gilani agreed that the new government faces an uphill task.

"The business of improving the quality of life of 110 million people is a daunting one," said Gilani.

ni, a lawyer. "We never thought it would be so daunting, so complex. We are trying to clean the mess that has been piling up for the last 42 years."

The foreign debt is \$14 billion. The World Bank is providing a \$3-billion loan package during fiscal 1990, which started July 1. The economy is growing at 5 per cent annually, but the government is trying to trim an annual budget deficit of 60 billion rupees (\$2.9 billion).

It will collect more direct and indirect taxes this year under an International Monetary Fund package that offers \$823 million in loans if Pakistan meets certain budgetary targets.

Zia ruled eight years under martial law, and almost three more while holding the leash of a civilian government.

On Aug. 17, 1988, his plane went inexplicably haywire after takeoff from a demonstration of a U.S. battle tank, tumbling from the sky and disintegrating on a sandy plain in eastern Pakistan.

First woman leader

Pakistanis and U.S. investigators ruled out technical failure and hinted at sabotage, but they did not say by whom. Speculation ranged from political opponents to foreign governments.

The crash paved the way for the country's first free elections in 11 years and returned Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party to power. Ms. Bhutto became the first woman to lead a modern Muslim nation.

The 36-year-old prime minister, educated in the West, is cast abroad as a handmaiden of democracy. At home, she is a shrewd but querulous politician.

Ms. Bhutto's earliest progress has been in foreign relations. She has been well received in Washington, London, Paris, Beijing, Tokyo, Riyadh and Ankara. Her government has pledged itself to improve relations with India and the Soviet Union.

She has continued Zia's support, with substantial weaponry, from the United States, of fractious Muslim rebels fighting to topple Afghanistan's Soviet-backed government.

However, the 11-year-old civil war has driven more than 3 mil-

lion Afghan refugees into Pakistan, feeding what Ms. Bhutto calls a "heroin and kalashnikov culture."

With Soviet combat troops now out of Afghanistan, she favours an early political solution. Zia pushed the rebels for a military victory in their quest to replace the Communist Kabul government with an all-Islamic one.

U.S. President George Bush has pledged \$623 million in military and economic aid annually for the next six years in exchange for Ms. Bhutto's promise not to develop nuclear weapons, which Pakistan is widely reported to be doing.

She also has promised to help strangle heroin production in Pakistan. Most of it winds up in the United States and Western Europe, but Pakistani officials estimate there are about 1.5 million heroin addicts at home.

Ms. Bhutto has met twice with her Indian counterpart, Rajiv Gandhi, and they have pledged to try to unlock disputes over the Himalayan state of Jammu-Kashmir, which have lingered since the partition of Pakistan from India at the end of British colonial rule in 1947.

Their armies still take potshots at each other some 20,000 feet up the Siachen Glacier near the Chinese border.

Conservative challenge

Yet nine months into Ms. Bhutto's five-year term, her left-leaning populism is increasingly challenged by her conservative and religious opposition, especially the nine-party Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA) that includes Zia's proteges and his eldest son, Ijaz Ul Haq, 38.

Ms. Bhutto's leadership faces no immediate threat. She has the

support of 113 members of her own party — and 35 others from small groups and independents — in the national assembly, parliament's powerful lower house. The IDA controls 93.

Her party last November won a simple majority in the national legislature but not in all four provincial assemblies. Punjab, the biggest and richest with 60 per cent of Pakistan's population, is controlled by her main political rival, Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif, the IDA chairman.

Ms. Bhutto has accused Sharif of trying to compete with her federal government. Sharif says the prime minister is abusing her power in an attempt to oust him.

Down south in the Bhuttos' home province, Sind, the PFF is firmly in control, but ethnic clashes have left hundreds dead over the past three years.

Some powerful Muslim religious leaders still reject Ms. Bhutto because of her sex.

"A woman's rule in an Islamic country is God's curse," said Sami Ul Haq, a cleric and member of the senate, or upper house of parliament. Other religious scholars maintain there is no Islamic ban on a woman leader.

Ms. Bhutto's power is not unlimited.

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, a widely respected, elderly conservative, is empowered to dissolve the national assembly, order new elections and choose the prime minister. He also is supreme commander of the armed forces.

Ms. Bhutto last May replaced Zia's intelligence chief, Lt. Gen. Hamid Gul, but when she tried in early August to replace the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, the president intervened.

Incapacity of ANC leader comes at critical time

By Pascal Fletcher
Reuters

LUSAKA — Oliver Tambo, the veteran African National Congress (ANC) president who entered a London hospital last week, is absent at a critical moment in the South African guerrilla group's 77-year struggle against apartheid.

Lusaka-based diplomats said the guiding presence and authority of the ANC leader would be sorely missed at a time the movement was facing internal tension and the prospect of critical talks with South Africa's white minority government.

His condition also raises questions about the future leadership of the ANC which Tambo, who will be 72 in October, has directed unchallenged for the last 20 years.

ANC officials say Tambo is suffering from fatigue, the result of a gruelling schedule of meetings and tours. He was flown to London last Friday for a medical

check-up and a rest.

Sources close to the movement said Tambo had suffered a stroke, but ANC officials denied this.

The wide respect and authority that O.R., a nickname derived from his Christian names Oliver Reginald, enjoys in his broad, loose-structured organisation would also make him difficult to replace, the diplomats said.

Tambo failed to attend a summit of southern Africa's frontline states in Lusaka last Thursday and he may also miss a meeting in Harare on August 21 of the Organisation of African Unity's ad-hoc committee on southern Africa.

The meetings were called to address the question of whether the time was right for the ANC and its allies to talk directly to the white South African government about ending apartheid.

While opposing unconditional talks with Pretoria, the ANC is preparing a negotiating position which it is expected to present at

the Harare meeting.

ANC officials say the debate about negotiations coincides with a growing restlessness among younger cadres uncertain about the future.

This, and the frustrations, difficulties and boredom of living in exile, has led to incidents of violence and indiscipline among the several thousand ANC members in Lusaka. ANC cadres were involved in a number of fatal shootings and robberies this year, straining ties with their Zambian hosts.

The relationship was further strained more than a week ago when ANC security officials abducted four former members of the movement, saying they were suspected South African agents and blaming them for recent bomb attacks against the ANC in Lusaka.

The Zambian government says the four were refugees awaiting resettlement and has demanded their immediate release.

Diplomats said these tensions

and divisions in the movement between hardline guerrilla commanders who favour armed action and more moderate politicians who favour diplomacy made Tambo's role as a steady, unifying figure all the more crucial.

His incapacity, however temporary, also invites speculation about who will eventually succeed him as ANC president.

Secretary-General Alfred Nzo is deputising in his absence and the next-in-line in the hierarchy is treasurer Thomas Nkobi.

But they are not seen as likely candidates to lead a movement which increasingly draws its strength from youthful military commanders and up-and-coming political activists.

However, diplomats say young military commanders like Chris Hani and political firebrands like Steve Tshwete are also ruled out because their unrepentant support for armed action is alienating valuable international backing for the movement.

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SEPT / SEPT

Face à ce que le pape Jean-Paul II a qualifié de "génocide" dans son allocution du 15 août, la communauté internationale a décidé cette semaine d'appeler résolument un chat un chat. Pour la première fois depuis le début de la guerre entre les troupes du général Aoun et les milices soutenues par l'armée syrienne, en mai dernier, les diplomates français et américains ont ouvertement critiqué cette semaine l'attitude de Damas dans l'ancrage de la "une escalade irresponsable de la violence", au lendemain d'une intense bataille autour de la colline de Souk Al-Gharb, l'un des trois verrous du "pays chrétien", qualifié de "Verdun" par le chef des forces loyalistes lui-même. Pendant quatre jours, l'armée syrienne et ses alliés libanais et palestiniens ont intensément pilonné l'endroit sans pouvoir l'enlever. Victoire certaine pour le général Aoun, qui a baillonné chez beaucoup le scepticisme avec lequel ils avaient accueilli le 14 mars sa proclamation de "guerre de libération du Liban". Il aura néanmoins fallu cinq mois d'affrontements ininterrompus pour qu'enfin le pays du Cèdre fasse l'objet d'une intense activité diplomatique. Paris, en particulier, a repris son initiative de sensibilisation internationale en dépêchant depuis le week-end dernier des émissaires de haut rang dans plusieurs pays. Alain Decaux, ministre chargé de la Francophonie s'est rendu au Vatican; Thierry de Beaucourt, secrétaire d'Etat chargé des relations culturelles internationales s'est entretenu avec les chefs d'Etat des pays du triumvirat arabe; le secrétaire général du Quai d'Orsay, François Sheer, a rencontré pendant plus de quatre heures le chef de la diplomatie syrienne; Patrick Leclercq, directeur du département Afrique du Nord-Proche-Orient au ministère des Affaires étrangères avait rendez-vous lundi avec le secrétaire général de la Ligue arabe, Chedli Klibi, à Tunis; quant au directeur de cabinet de Roland Dumas, Jacques Andréotti, il s'est rendu le même jour à Moscou, conformément à la décision prise conjointement en juillet par MM. Mitterrand et Gorbatchev d'unir leurs efforts pour obtenir un "cesses-le-feu immédiat rigoureusement respecté" au Liban. Mission pour chacun d'entre eux: encourager la communauté internationale à soutenir l'initiative arabe de paix, et notamment les efforts du comité algéro-marocsaoudien, établi par le sommet de Casablanca et aujourd'hui dans l'impasse. La France attache "une grande importance à la poursuite de la tâche" du triumvirat, a notamment souligné Thierry de Beaucourt dimanche en quittant Alger pour Ryad. Reste aux pays arabes à saisir l'occasion. De Moscou à Washington, tout le monde les encourage à réunir un sommet extraordinaire, comme l'a souhaité l'O.L.P. De son côté, le secrétaire général de l'ONU, Javier Perez de Cuellar, a appelé mardi à la convocation d'urgence du Conseil de sécurité pour mettre fin au bain de sang. (D'après agences).

EN BREF

Planter. 200 000 étudiants jordaniens planteront deux millions d'arbres entre septembre et décembre prochain pour reverdir le pays, sous l'égide des ministères jordaniens de l'éducation et de l'agriculture. Le roi Hussein donnera lui aussi un coup de main et de pioche à ce vaste projet en plantant le deux millionième arbre.

Télescope. Le Japon s'apprête à offrir un planétarium et un télescope à la Jordanie. Ce cadeau d'une valeur de 275 000 JD relève de la collaboration culturelle entre la Jordanie et le Japon. Le bénéficiaire au programme d'éducation des enfants du centre culturel Haya. Depuis 1981, le Japon a soutenu les activités culturelles jordaniennes par différents dons d'une valeur totale de 1,94 millions de dollars.

Nicotine. La nicotine contenue dans le tabac affaiblit les cellules grises qui contrôlent certains comportements fondamentaux comme l'apprentissage, la mémoire et l'émotion. Cette découverte, qui révolutionne l'idée traditionnelle selon laquelle la nicotine excite certains neurones qui à leur tour inhibent d'autres fonctions cérébrales provoquant un effet calmant, est le fruit du travail de Linda Wong, chercheur américaine.

Pardon. Le président américain George Bush a accordé le pardon au milliardaire Armand Hammer, reconnu coupable de contributions électorales illégales pour la réélection à la présidence, en 1972, de Richard Nixon. Le milliardaire, âgé de 91 ans, sollicitait ce pardon depuis de nombreuses années, après avoir plaidé coupable, en 1976, d'avoir versé illégalement 54,000 dollars pour la campagne de Richard Nixon.

Gros poisson. Un chalutier norvégien a remorqué le week-end dernier dans ses filets un sous-marin qui a réussi à se déloger et à disparaître sans être identifié. L'incident s'est produit alors que l'"Orion" pêchait la crevette dans les eaux internationales en compagnie d'autres bâtiments. L'équipage du sous-marin, qui selon les pêcheurs norvégiens s'exprimaient en "mauvais anglais", s'est délogé du chalut en utilisant des chalumeaux, de laches et des masses. L'armateur de l'"Orion" a estimé à quelque 200.000 dollars les dégâts causés à son filet, qui n'est pas assuré contre ce genre de pêche.

Pêche à l'ancien. L'épave d'un navire marchand romain, datant du premier siècle avant Jésus-Christ, a été retrouvée par la police des douanes italiennes au large de la côte occidentale de la Sardaigne. La découverte remonte à 1987, mais elle avait été rigoureusement tenue secrète en attendant qu'une campagne de recherche archéologique puisse être organisée. Selon les autorités, le bateau et sa cargaison sont "dans un excellent état de conservation". Il s'agit en l'occurrence de lingots de plomb de 35 kilos pièce, portant les poinçons de plusieurs familles romaines connues pour leur activité minière.

Accroissement. Il y aura 1,470 milliard de musulmans dans le monde en l'an 2000, a affirmé dimanche l'agence islamique internationale d'informations (IINA) de Djeddah, en Arabie Saoudite. L'IINA, qui dépend de l'Organisation de la conférence islamique, a notamment précisé que le nombre de croyants s'est accru de 166 millions au cours des huit dernières années.

Eclipse. Une éclipse totale de la Lune s'est produite la nuit dernière à 2h20, heure GMT. En raison des décalages horaires, le début du phénomène était observable ce matin à l'ouest de l'Asie et en Europe du Nord au moment du coucher du satellite de la Terre. Plus d'un milliard de personnes ont pu assister à cette éclipse, provoquée par l'ombre de notre planète, et voir une couleur rouge ou orange inhabituelle dans le ciel.

Stones 89. Les Rolling Stones ont donné samedi soir dans un club de New Haven (Connecticut) le coup d'envoi de leur tournée 1989, la première depuis huit ans. Sept cent personnes ont assisté à ce concert inaugural d'une heure au cours duquel les Stones ont interprété plusieurs titres de leur nouvel album "Steel Wheels", qui doit sortir le 29 août, ainsi que de vieux succès de leurs débuts, tels "Honky Tonk Woman" et "Brown Sugar".

Ouvrir. Un Français sur deux est favorable à l'ouverture des magasins le dimanche et déclare ne pas avoir le temps de "faire ses courses le samedi ni en semaine", selon un sondage IFOP publié dimanche par le Journal du Dimanche. La proportion des partisans de la rupture du repos dominical atteint 70% à Paris, contre 53% en province. En tête des magasins dont les Français souhaitent l'ouverture figurent les boulangeries.

Asile. Deux footballeurs du Dinamo de Bucarest ont demandé lundi l'asile politique à l'Espagne. Marcel Sabau et Georges Vascanu, qui étaient arrivés avec leur équipe à Madrid la semaine dernière pour participer à un tournoi, s'étaient rendus dans un premier temps à Francfort, en Allemagne fédérale, pour tenter d'obtenir un visa de résidence dans ce pays. Refusés, ils ont déposé une demande d'asile auprès des autorités espagnoles dès leur retour dans la capitale.

Le marché de l'or en Jordanie

Une précieuse affaire de famille

450 boutiques, dont 220 à Amman: le marché du métal jaune et de la joaillerie est en perpétuel développement dans le Royaume. Le souk de la vieille ville, qui depuis sa création, en 1952, ne cesse de s'agrandir, en témoigne. On y est orfèvre, expert, bijoutier de père en fils. Car n'entre pas qui veut dans la profession des mille et un scintillements.

"Unis comme les cinq doigts de la main" ... avec une bague ou une alliance sur mesure à chacun d'entre eux: tels se présentent les maîtres du marché de l'or d'Amman. Experts, bijoutiers, orfèvres, hommes d'affaires tout à la fois. Leur domaine par excellence: le souk de la vieille ville, à deux pas de l'Amman-Cairo Bank.

Exception faite du vendredi et du dimanche après-midi, la place grouille de monde. Depuis le trottoir de la grande artère, jusque dans les recoins des passages étroits et les impasses. Badauds, familles de fiancés, jeunes mariés ... se laissent aller au rêve ou cherchent avec méthode le collier ou le bracelet qu'ils ont en tête. Ou plutôt, qu'ils ont en tête. Les femmes constituent en effet l'écroule majorité des adeptes de ce lèche-vitrines d'un genre particulier.

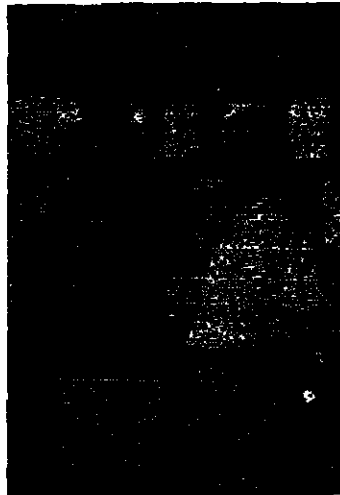
Adeptes éclairées, qui pour la plupart avouent aimer "flâner dans le souk" plus par plaisir qu'à la recherche des prix les plus bas. Et pour cause: solidement organisée, la corporation des marchands d'or, propriétaires des boutiques, ne souffre guère ceux

qui choisissent de faire cavalier seul. "350 d'entre nous, soit la quasi totalité des professionnels du royaume, sont membres de notre association", clame fièrement Galeb Sakjijha, vice-président de la General society of proprietors of trade goldsmith and jewellery firms.

Un fort corporatisme

"C'est une nécessité dans notre métier que vous retrouvez dans tous les pays", poursuit-il. Nécessité d'autant plus impérieuse, selon Galeb Sakjijha, que beaucoup de nouveaux venus poussent au portillon. "Depuis la crise pétrolière de 1973, le marché de l'or est devenu un marché instable. Phénomène aggravé par l'arrivée de gens qui voulaient sauver leur fortune en achetant des lingots". De moins de 40 dollars l'once au début des années 70, le métal jaune culmine il est vrai désormais à 860 dollars. "Du coup, la ruée se poursuit et les prix augmentent toujours plus."

Né en 1972, l'organisation des marchands d'or se donne essentiellement pour objectif de protéger ses adhérents en les conseil-



Sa'id Souradi, ploumder du souk d'Amman et son fils Hani, qui assure la relève (à gauche); le travail de l'or et la joaillerie: un métier appris sur le tas (à droite).

lant et de servir d'interlocuteur auprès des ministères des Finances et de l'Industrie, ou face aux compagnies financières et aux banques. "Nous ne cherchons pas à créer des monopoles, mais à préserver une solidarité à laquelle nous tenons. Il n'est donc pas interdit à l'un d'entre nous de baisser ses prix si l'urgence se fait sentir pour lui de récupérer une somme en argent."

Sur les 450 magasins qui comptent la Jordanie, dont 220 ont pignon sur rue à Amman, il est pourtant bien difficile de faire jouer la concurrence. Seule solution: avoir la journée devant soi, bien connaître le marché et attendre le moment opportun. "En période de stabilité, les prix peuvent changer cinq fois par jour, explique un banquier. Le souk dépendant du marché international, les fixings des bourses de Hong-Kong, Londres puis New York se repercutent à la vente au détail". Depuis près d'un an, les bijoutiers ont aussi un oeil sur le dollar.

"Nous sommes devenus de véritables hommes d'affaires,



Sa'id Souradi, ploumder du souk d'Amman et son fils Hani, qui assure la relève (à gauche); le travail de l'or et la joaillerie: un métier appris sur le tas (à droite).

affirme Galeb Sakjijha. Tous jours pendus au téléphone ou penché sur le télescopeur des agences de presse; en voyage en Asie ou en Europe pour acheter de l'or et des pierres précieuses. Mais toujours animé d'un puissant esprit de famille. En témoigne l'immense respect qu'inspire jusqu'à aujourd'hui le doyen de la corporation, Sa'id Souradi. "Il a une expérience supérieure à la nôtre et un flair infailible", insiste-t-il.

Un doyen respecté

Figure la plus populaire du souk, Sa'id Souradi est le fondateur du marché d'Amman. Originaire de Jaffa en Palestine, il vit dans l'univers de l'or et des bijoux depuis 1916. "Orphelin, mon oncle m'a recueilli et enseigné toutes les ficelles du métier", raconte-t-il. Au point de lui donner l'envie de se mettre à son propre compte en 1932, à l'âge de 29 ans. Son affaire prospère, mais la guerre de 1947/1948 le pousse à l'exode. "J'ai dû tout abandonner, ma boutique et ma

fortune, qui s'élevait à plus d'un million de dollars."

Réfugié au Liban, Sa'id Souradi tente désespérément de reprendre son activité. Ses "compères" ne le lui permettent pas. "J'ai donc décidé en 1952 de venir en Jordanie, où j'avais de la famille". Et toujours la même idée en tête. "J'ai aussitôt demandé au propriétaire du lieu de bâtir un souk. Il a accepté. Avec deux ou trois amis palestiniens, nous avons ouvert sept boutiques. Un an et demi plus tard, il y avait ici un vrai marché".

En expansion continue, le souk d'Amman a transformé ce quartier de la vieille ville. "Notre travail a lui aussi changé, souligne Sa'id Souradi". Aujourd'hui, nous devons aller chercher l'or aux Etats-Unis, en Suisse, en Italie. C'est devenu plus compliqué, ajoute-t-il en prenant son fils unique à témoin. Hani, qui lui a succédé, acquiesce. "J'ai fait des études de droit pour devenir avocat, dit-il. J'ai arrêté sans regret pour venir aider mon père. C'est ça mon vrai milieu."

"Grosse pointure" du métier.



Sa'id Souradi, ploumder du souk d'Amman et son fils Hani, qui assure la relève (à gauche); le travail de l'or et la joaillerie: un métier appris sur le tas (à droite).

Galeb Sakjijha a connu le même itinéraire. "J'ai pris le relais de mon père, il y a 10 ans". Aujourd'hui, il incarne le modèle type du patron efficace et respecté. A 46 ans, il se trouve à la tête de l'une des dix grandes entreprises du pays, propriétaire de vingt-trois boutiques et employeur d'une bonne centaine de salariés. Signe de sa réussite: il a créé sa propre bijouterie, dont les huit ouvriers jordaniens, libanais et syriens fabriquent, serrent ou repèrent à la commande.

Tous sont entrés dans la profession sur le tas. Tel Ghassan Ghazali, qui de simple ouvrier beyrouthin, est devenu, en 1985, le responsable de l'atelier, installé au neuvième étage de l'immeuble voisin de l'Amman-Cairo Bank. Incollable sur les pierres précieuses, il ne regrette qu'une chose: avoir de moins en moins souvent l'occasion d'en avoir de magnifiques entre les mains. "Les gros diamants, c'est fini. On ne taille plus que très rarement des bijoux de plus de 150.000 dinars."

Alain Renon.

Nom: Aglaé

Le nucléaire au service de l'art

Au cœur du Paris souterrain, dans l'entre-deux de deux murs clairs aménagés pour elle sous les jardins du Carrousel, se trouve "Aglaé". Non pas la fille de Zeus dont les Grecs avaient fait la déesse de la Convivialité, mais l'"accélérateur du Grand Louvre", l'analyse élémentaire. Un nom barbare pour une étonnante machine à remonter le temps et à scruter la matière; pour un outil de recherche et de connaissance des œuvres d'art encore unique au monde.

Désormais courantes dans la recherche en sciences appliquées (géologie, minéralogie, médecine), les méthodes d'analyse par faisceaux de particules se révèlent efficaces pour l'étude des œuvres d'art et des découvertes archéologiques. En témoigne une certaine "Aglaé", gros serpent de câbles et de tubes enchevêtrés, d'une dizaine de mètres de long, reliant la cuve cylindrique d'un accélérateur de particules à un "canon" chargé de bombarder de protons l'œuvre à analyser.

Le principe est simple: tous les solides, lorsqu'ils sont heurtés, émettent, telles les cordes d'une guitare, un son qui leur est propre, original et identifiable. Il en va donc de même des multiples matériaux qui peuvent entrer dans la composition d'une sculpture ou d'une toile: le cuivre, le plomb, le fer, le zinc des peintures; le marbre, le bronze des statues; la silice des émaux, etc. Soumis au choc des protons, ils rendent chacun une sonorité particulière, qui permet de les distinguer avec une précision extraordinaire.

L'analyse des rayons émis, nécessaire pour repérer les matériaux élémentaires dont est constitué l'objet bombardé, son "empreinte digitale", est confiée à deux gros ordinateurs. Dotés d'une puissante mémoire, ils traduisent en chiffres et en graphiques comparatifs les données qui leur sont fournies. Comme le ferait, certes, le plus érudit des



"Aglaé", l'accélérateur de particules du Grand Louvre

experts... mais après des milliers d'heures de travail acharné.

Miracle du mariage des sciences nucléaires et informatiques, quelques minutes suffisent à Aglaé pour afficher la composition des couches d'un tableau, identifier un verre, préciser l'origine d'un bijou. Le tout, sans même effleurer l'œuvre. Là réside l'une des grandes qualités de cette machine dans l'authentification des objets d'art: elle ne les altère pas. Progrès inestimable, quand il s'agit d'étudier, par exemple, ces "intouchables" que sont les gemmes, les émaux, les verres et autres travaux d'orfèvrerie.

A quelle époque l'œuvre soumise au bombardement de protons a-t-elle été réalisée? De quelle région du monde provient-elle? A quelle école artistique appartient-elle? Quelle main a utilisé tel mélange de couleurs? Quel ciseau a sculpté ce bloc de marbre? Aglaé a réponse à tout. Identifiant une copie, elle décèle tout autant un faux.

Rien de tout cela n'aurait cependant été rendu possible sans l'invention du professeur R.G. Herb, de l'université du Wisconsin aux Etats-Unis. Ni sans les techniciens de la firme américaine National Electrostatic Corporation, qui ont construit ce "joujou" de 10 millions de francs

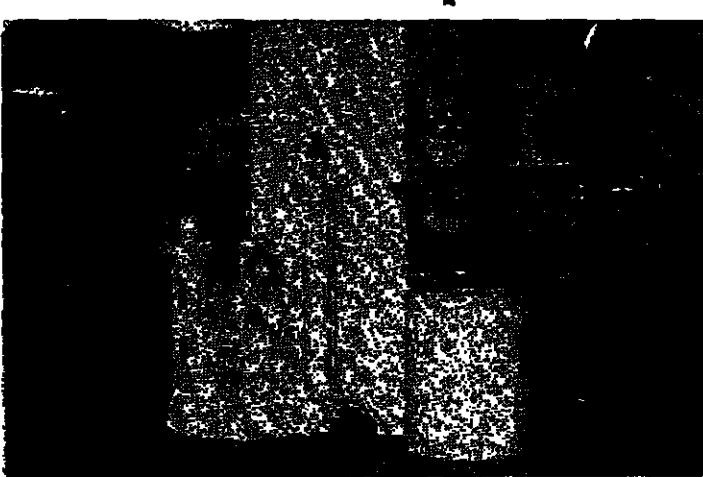
et l'ont adapté aux besoins de chercheurs français.

Opérationnelle depuis un peu plus d'un an, Aglaé a été confiée au laboratoire de recherche des Musées de France, qui étudie, depuis un demi-siècle, les matériaux ainsi que les techniques de l'art et de l'archéologie. Elle est à la disposition des 1.200 musées nationaux, qui auront, à coup sûr, des expertises à lui soumettre. Pour l'heure, sa mission consiste dans l'analyse d'une série de primitifs italiens de collections françaises. Objectif: distinguer dans ces œuvres deux variétés d'un jaune ancien à base de plomb et d'étain, qui pourraient servir de marqueurs chronologiques.

Pierre-Albert Lambert.

Légo

Construis-moi un lapin



Que ne fabrique-t-on pas avec un jeu de Légo? Sur tout quand on appartient à la firme danoise qui inventa et dispersa aux quatre coins du monde ce petit cube miracle... La Jordanie n'échappe pas à la règle, comme en témoignent un château de plus d'un mètre de haut et un bon gros lapin sur deux pattes et sur piedestal au magasin Al-Waha, ou encore une imitation de guitare électrique (avec fil, prise et ampli, s'il vous plaît) au premier étage du Safeway. "C'est un représentant de l'entreprise Légo qui les a construits, explique monsieur-jouets d'Al-Waha. Il effectue régulièrement des tournées dans les pays où est vendue la marque. Il passe sa vie à installer ces modèles géants dans les grandes surfaces," poursuit-il. L'impact commercial se révèle efficace. "Les gens achètent plus de boîtes de jeu quand nous exposons nos réalisations," reconnaît-on au Safeway, où "l'oeuvre" a été soigneusement remise pour les vacances. "Nous préférons la protéger en période creuse," précise un vendeur que l'idée seule d'avoir à reconstruire l'objet, en cas de maladresse d'un client, rend malade. D'autant qu'il faudra attendre le début de l'année prochaine avant le retour de celui qu'on pourrait appeler... Légoiste.

Elections

8 novembre: aux urnes

Les élections législatives se dérouleront dans le royaume le 8 novembre, a indiqué mardi soir le premier ministre Sharif Zeid Ben Chaker, par le canal de l'agence officielle Petra. L'annonce de la date du scrutin est intervenue au moment où s'achevait la campagne d'inscriptions sur les listes électorales, lancée au début du mois par le gouvernement, et au cours de laquelle ont été enregistrés selon les autorités près d'un million deux cent mille électeurs.

Le même jour, le ministre de l'Intérieur, Salem Masa'deh, a précisé que les dossiers de candidatures aux 80 sièges de députés à pourvoir seront examinés par ses services à partir du 14 octobre et pour une période de trois jours. Les candidats disposeront donc d'une vingtaine de jours pour organiser leur campagne électorale.

Ces mesures font suite au décret royal signé le 30 juillet et ordonnant l'organisation d'élections générales en Jordanie. Elections rendues nécessaires par la dissolution de la Chambre des députés un an auparavant, au moment de la rupture des liens administratifs et juridiques entre Amman et la Cisjordanie.

Mots croisés

par Florence Mouton

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

Horizontalement.

1: n'est pas français. 2: une nuit sans lune l'est; règne sur les royaumes. 3: jallit: animal. 4: au bout du pied. 5: rayon; pas courte. 6: nous allons bientôt entrer dans le troisième. 7: spécialité; comme. 8: salut romain phonétique; envoie. 9: prénom féminin; transpirera. 10: apprises; manche au tennis.

Verticalement.

A: renseigneras. B: disparus; en tenue d'Adam. C: au cœur de la fleur; stupide. D: limite; nettoies. E: prénom personnel; entourée d'eau. F: dardes. G: colère; interjection enfantine; lettre grecque. H: infirmité du pied; peuchées. I: attaché; la voie vers les toilettes. J: spécialité; vrai; accélérateur phonétique.

(Solution en bas de page)

A L'AFFICHE

CINEMA

From here to eternity, de Fred Zinnemann, avec Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr, Frank Sinatra et Montgomery Clift. Les difficiles amours d'un soldat et de l'épouse d'un officier, les malheurs d'un compagnon d'armes persécuté par ses pairs... que l'attaque de Pearl Harbor pousse au paroxysme. Centre américain, jeudi 17 août à 19h00 (en anglais) et samedi 19 août à 19h00 (en anglais).

Raging bull, de Martin Scorsese, avec Robert de Niro, Cathy Moriarty, Nicholas Colasanto et Joe Pesci. Quand un homme, persuadé que survivre implique de donner des coups, frappe tout autant les boxeurs qu'il affronte sur le ring que sa femme ou ses amis. Plutôt violent. Centre américain, dimanche 20 août à 19h00 (en anglais) et samedi 19 août à 19h00 (en anglais).

La Maison des Bories, de Jacques Doniol-Valcroze, avec Mathieu Carrière et Marie Dubois (1970). La tentation et les rêves d'une jeune femme mariée, provoqués par le séjour d'un étudiant employé par son mari... Centre culturel français, lundi 21 août à 20h00 (en français, sous-titré en arabe).

Ciné-club. Le cinéma, miroir des arts. Séances respectivement à 13h00, 15h00, 17h00, 19h00 et 21h00.

CIRQUE

Etoiles. Cirque international "Stars" avec des numéros anglais, égyptiens, turcs... "Stars", au bout de la Garden Street, face au restaurant Al-Waha, tous les jours à 17h00 et 20h00 (2 et 4 dinars).

TELEVISION

La pipe de Maigret, dans la série des aventures du personnage de Georges Simenon, avec Jean Richard. On a vu la pipe de Maigret. Le propriétaire se charge de l'enquête. JTV, vendredi 18 août à 17h30.

Solution des mots croisés

Horizontalement.

1: impossible. 2: noir; rois. 3: fure; bête. 4: orteil. 5: rai; longue. 6: millénaire. 7: en; tel. 8: av; émet. 9: Anne; sacra. 10: suce; set.

Verticalement.

A: informers. B: mouris; au. C: rigli; Ana. D: orfé; laves. E: le. F: blondes. G: ire; au. H: blo; glées. I: lé; urère. J: es; réel; st.

الأمم المتحدة

New York drug addicts — Young, free and vulnerable

By Stephanie de Montvalon

NEW YORK — At just 11-years-old Cordy Ryman, a pupil at one of Manhattan's most reputable private schools, was well on the way to becoming a drug addict. As with so many youngsters, it started off as a schoolboy experiment, he recalls. Before long, he had convinced most of his classmates to join in the game. All too soon, the joke turned sour, and he realised he was hooked.

"At the beginning I took drugs as a way of experiencing different sensations," he said. "I ended up taking drugs on a daily basis, at school between classes, during each break, and very soon I was beginning to feel pretty bad."

Cordy's case is by no means unusual, say New York City officials. Today's drug addicts are younger than ever and come from all types of family background. In New York, at least one-third of all seventh and eighth grade schoolchildren — usually aged between 11 and 12-years-old — have smoked marijuana, according to figures compiled by voluntary agencies. From there it is just a short step to smoking "crack" — a cocaine derivative prized by drug peddlers because of its extreme addictiveness and its all-too-affordable street price.

Now 17, Cordy Ryman, blue-eyed, dressed in jeans and a T-shirt, looks for all the world like any middle-class American teenager. Thanks to Phoenix House, a voluntary care group launched back in 1967, Cordy has been able to kick the habit and is planning to finish school before going into a career as an artist, as both his parents did before him.

His battle with drugs wasn't easy. It took a lot of cajoling from his parents, and an 18-month programme with Phoenix House's IMPACT scheme — Intervention Moves Parents and Children Together — to wean him from cocaine and give him the courage to re-establish links with society.

"At times I really thought I'd never make it," he said. "It was too hard."

Family front

At the heart of the IMPACT programme is a firm belief that parents and children have to tackle the drug problem together, as a family. Staff at Phoenix House encourage mothers and fathers to take part in therapy sessions and group discussions at the centre, helping them to build up a dia-

logue with their children that has often disintegrated over the years.

Cordy himself recalls that a breakdown in communication with his parents contributed to his drug problem.

"My parents would sometimes try to talk to me, but it never worked," he said. "Often, they would close their eyes when I asked them for money to buy clothes and which I actually used to buy other things. At other times I would take money from my mother's purse."

According to Chris Policano, spokesman for the Phoenix Centre, Cordy's experience was not unusual.

"Often parents refuse to face the facts. It's stronger than they are," he said. "They always think it's inconceivable that their offspring could sink so low. That kind of thing only happens to other people."

The IMPACT programme is tough in the demands it makes on the youngsters it is trying to help. Participants have to agree to continue their studies at school and to break with any of their former friends who still take drugs. Ties forged with other youngsters at the centre are of vital importance to the success of the rehabilitation programme, say staff members. The fact that they have all lived through the same trauma helps build strong friendships and create a desire not to lose face in the eyes of their peers.

Said Cordy: "All my friends are at Phoenix House and it's hard to feel at ease with people who haven't been through the same thing, because you really do have a sense of being different. It's one thing being on the right path when you've once strayed away from it, but it's quite another thing when you've always been on the straight road."

The unlucky ones

Because of the emphasis Phoenix House places on family therapy, it can only help a certain kind of youngster — those whose parents still care about them, however badly the relationship may have deteriorated. Cordy was one of the lucky ones, but thousands of other New York teenagers are not so fortunate. They have no homes and no families. Often their own parents are drug-users, too far down the road to addiction to care much about their children.

According to official figures, an estimated 100,000 children in New York are mal-treated by

their parents each year, usually because of drug abuse. Two out of every five children in the city live in conditions that are officially deemed to be below the poverty level.

At present, at least 33,000 children have no home to go to, say city officials. Some of them have been thrown out by their parents, others have left of their own accord.

According to John Backman of New York's Child Welfare Department, the city's hostels for young people have now reached bursting point. On any given day, between 100 and 200 children — some as young as 11-years-old — will turn up at the welfare department looking for a bed, he said. Over-crowding means that some have to be turned away to spend the night in the subways or at the railroad stations. Those who do find a roof for the night will often have to move on the next day to make room for someone else.

If they are not already taking drugs, most of them turn to selling crack as a means of making some money. Young mothers often resort to drug-peddling and prostitution as a way of making ends meet. The number of mothers arrested and jailed for drug-related offences has risen by one-third over the past twelve months, say police.

One port in the storm is offered by Covenant House, a shelter for homeless children funded by voluntary contributions. Its director, Father Bruce Ritter, opened the centre in New York 12 years ago. Today, there are other branches in Houston, Texas, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and Toronto, Canada.

Covenant House's motto is "Off the streets; on with their lives." As well as providing accommodations for the youngsters the staff tries to re-integrate them into society, helping them develop talents and skills and to find jobs so that they can learn to lead independent lives.

Helpers at the centre have learned that often it is they who have to take the initiative, going out into the streets where they know the children gather after dark. Each evening, a van loaded with sandwiches and hot drinks patrols the city's most run-down neighbourhoods, handing out sustenance to youngsters who take the time to grab a quick bite in between drug deals.

Building trust

According to Father Ritter, the

mobile soup-kitchen plays a vital role in building up a sense of trust with the children.

"They have no reason to have any faith in us," he said. "We have to have lots of patience and perseverance."

Staff manning the van work hard to build up a relationship with the children, many of whom come back night after night. They learn their Christian names, and listen to their problems. Slowly the youngsters learn to accept the helpers. Some of them pick up the courage to go along to the centre to ask for advice or help in kicking the drugs or alcohol on which they have become dependent.

Sadly, many of the young homeless have no real desire to break their addictions. At just 20-years-old, Jeff, a regular face seen by the nightly patrols, is already an alcoholic.

— World News Link.

Residents vow to fight back against gangs in U.S.

By Michael Fleeman
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Residents of drug-infested neighbourhoods around the United States are starting to fight back against narcotics and violence, but face an uphill battle against gun-toting gangs.

In New York city's Brooklyn district, Carlos Hernandez last Saturday buried his 34-year-old wife, Maria, who was killed when a gunman opened fire through her apartment window. Authorities believe it was retaliation for the anti-drug efforts by her and her husband, who has received numerous death threats.

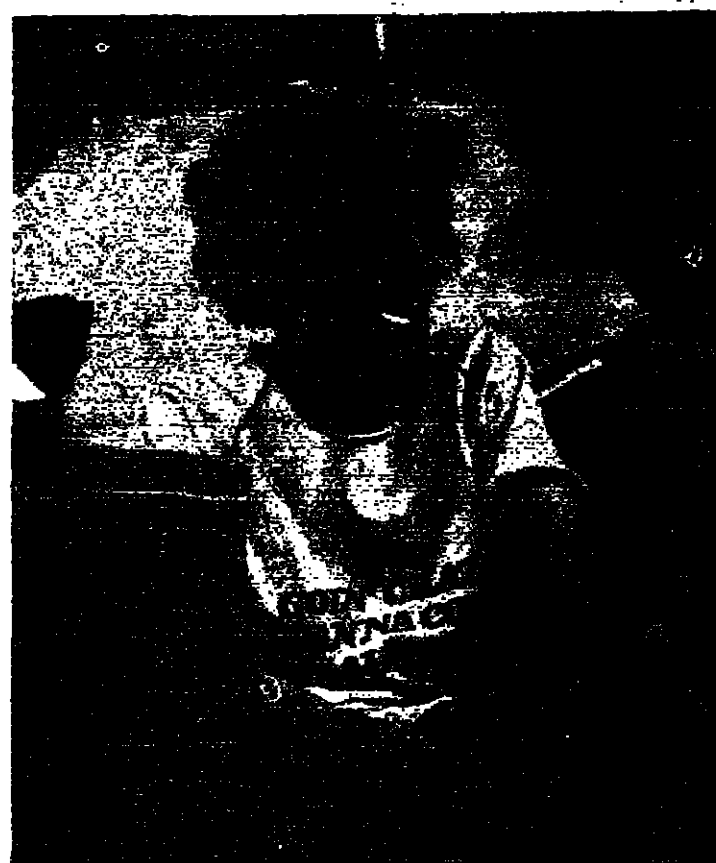
Their neighbourhood has been plagued by an influx of crack, the relatively cheap, highly addictive cocaine derivative that has become the latest street plague.

Hernandez and hundreds of supporters led a three-kilometre walk from the couple's home to the cemetery, vowing to continue the battle against drugs.

"Drug dealers gotta go," the crowd chanted. Some carried signs with slogans like: "Death to drug dealers."

Among those attending the funeral mass was Mayor Edward Koch, who said the answer to the drug problem won't be the military, the police or more drug education efforts.

"Those most important to the



Midnight in Manhattan. A teenage girl prepares for another night on the streets. Her home is a cardboard box which she sets up each evening near New York's Times Square. (WNL)



Cordy Ryman, 17. He started taking drugs at the age of 11, but gave up with the help of Phoenix House, a voluntary organisation for young addicts. (WNL)

elimination of the drug scourge are people like Maria and Carlos Hernandez," Koch said. The city should tell Hernandez and others with the courage to take a stand, "you are not alone," he added.

In Los Angeles, a coalition of community leaders, social workers, business people, church members and civil rights activists has launched a project called "Taking Our Community Back." It is aimed primarily at the Avalon Garden housing project, which lies at the crack-addled nerve centre of the city's gang wars.

Coordinated by Brotherhood Crusade, a social-service group, the programme has recruited hundreds of volunteers to walk day and night through a 110-block section of some of the city's worst streets, knocking on doors, handing out literature, painting over graffiti, clearing alleys and confronting drug deals and gang members.

"We're not going to allow our community to be held hostage," says Danny Bakewell, president and founder of Brotherhood Crusade.

The goal is to take control of the region for the next 30 to 45 days and give residents the motivation and courage to carry

on. The patrols, until now scattered around the neighbourhood, began in force over the weekend. Hundreds of men, some responding to a full-page advertisement in a local newspaper, have volunteered to walk the streets.

Police and city officials are cooperating with the organisers and call the effort one of the city's most innovative. Residents also are optimistic.

But Los Angeles county averages more than one gang killing a day, and some people suggest the programme, while long on good intentions, may be short on staying power.

"They're certainly on the right track, but they've got to ignite people in the community to carry it on," said deputy chief Bernard Parks, head of the department's anti-gang operations. "Sustaining it and being able to endure are key."

Bakewell acknowledged that the task appears as daunting as the area's alleys at night, but refused to accept negative talk.

"How successful this ultimately will be, I don't know," he said. "But what I do know is I'm not prepared to sit around and declare my community dead, the future of the community null and

void. That's just no way to live." A sudden outbreak of violence and illegal drugs this summer has shocked residents of Milwaukee, which has strong ethnic roots, a tradition of progressive government and a history of low crime rates.

Through the first seven months of 1989, there were 69 murders, compared with 54 for the same period last year. There were 1,020 violent crimes through July 1, compared with 565 for the first six months of 1988.

Acting police chief Leroy A. Jahnke said the majority of the city's violence has been drug-related.

Jahnke has increased overtime staffing, putting 48 more officers on the streets between 30 p.m. and 2 a.m., when many shootings have occurred. A new system that will allow clerks to write reports formerly written by police officers should put 100 more officers on the streets.

After her teen-age son, Byron, was severely beaten by gang members last year, Queen Hyler took to social activism and became president of the People United Association.

"It's going to be turned around in Milwaukee. People are not going to put up with this," Ms.

Hyler said. "And I'm prepared to die for it. I refuse to give one inch to the drug dealers."

Her group has staged marches and vigils this summer to call attention to the growing crime problems, particularly on the highly segregated north side where most of the city's black population lives.

Ms. Hyler said she worked hard to make a home in Milwaukee, and she will not let drugs ruin her neighbourhood.

"Somebody has to move, and I'm not going," she said. "Still, she said, fighting the image of the drug dealer is often difficult because it frequently takes a few years for authorities to convict a violator. By that time, she said, young people have already been dazzled by the dealer's Mercedes, gold chains and other luxuries."

"It's hard to tell a kid that's not the right road," she said, noting that a minimum-wage job is not an attractive alternative to the lucrative drug business.

In addition to its lobbying efforts, People United offers young people scholarships, group discussion sessions and constructive youth recreation.

"We try to make kids feel good about themselves," and give them good role models, she said.

East Africa's vintage coffee

By Florence Fabricant

COFFEE, the daily eye-opener in a safari tent and the gracious finish to dinner around a campfire or in a lodge, is to East Africa what wine is to France.

Indeed, in northern Tanzania near the town of Arusha and Mount Kilimanjaro, rows of neatly tended coffee plants line the route and cover sloping hillsides, like grapevines in Burgundy or Alsace.

The similarity is more than visual. From plant to cup, coffee, like wine, is a story of hospitable soil, careful tending, pruning, hand-harvesting, fermenting and blending.

"Coffee is horticulture, not a crop like corn or wheat," said Margaret Gibb Kullander, who owns Gibb's Farm, a coffee plantation near the Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania. At the farm, which has comfortable rooms for overnight guests, lunch is served in a lush garden overlooking the highlands planted with coffee.

The coffee trees stand about six feet (1.8 metres) high, their shiny evergreen leaves covering slender, vertical branches emerging from a thick stump. The plants have been cut back many, many times to generate vigorous top growth, just as a viticulturist might prune grapevines.

"It takes about seven years from the time you plant a coffee tree until you get a worthwhile harvest," Kullander said. Originally the cherry-sized red berries of the coffee tree, native to Ethiopia, were used as food, the pulp crushed and mixed with fat, and they were sometimes fermented to make wine.

The first cultivation of coffee is thought to have succeeded in

tury had been introduced into Europe. The term coffee is an attempt at pronouncing the Arabic word.

The best coffees come from trees of the *coffea arabica* species. That is the variety introduced to East Africa by Catholic missionaries in the 1890s.

Coffee became a valuable crop after World War I in Kenya and what was then Tanganyika, now Tanzania, where a number of settlers from Germany began raising the crop. At the outbreak of World War II, the German coffee plantations were seized by the British government. After the war, the plantations were sold.

Ellen Dorman, the grande dame of Kenyan coffee, now in her late 80s, fled to Kenya from Germany in 1939. She lives in Nairobi and is not a grower. She roasts and blends coffee. Unlike Gibb's Farm coffee, which is available only in small quantities at the farm, Dorman's is among the most widely sold brands in Nairobi.

Both Kenyan and Tanzanian coffees are winey and full-bodied, with lively acidity. In Kenya, coffee is grown around Nairobi and on the slopes of Mount Kenya. Like most coffees cultivated at high altitudes, it enjoys an excellent reputation in the world's market. And while Kenya is only No. 12 in volume of coffee produced worldwide, coffee was the country's No. 1 industry until last year, when it was surpassed by tourism.

Dorman said cultivation of a type similar to the rare and expensive Jamaican Blue Mountain was being attempted in the west, near Lake Victoria. She scoffed at advertising that talks of Kenyan coffee from the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. Mount Kilimanjaro is not in Kenya but in Tanzania. Indeed, some of the best Tanzanian coffees, which are similar to those of Kenya but somewhat more full-bodied, are grown on its slopes by members of the Chagga tribe.

Also in northern Tanzania, coffee is raised on the slopes of



Coffee beans are picked from shrubby trees that are cut back many times. (Betty Press/Monkeyer)

Mount Meru, Mount Oldeani and in the Ngorongoro highlands. A lesser quality is grown in the southern part of the country.

A type of coffee prized by some in both countries is peaberry, so called because the coffee bean with its distinctive vertical indentation develops as a single rounded seed, not a pair fastened to each other back to back, as is usually the case.

To obtain the beans the berries are picked when fully ripe, having turned bright red. They are gathered selectively, by hand, each tree gone over several times during the harvest period, which runs from August until October. To reach the bean, the pulp and then the two layers of hull that envelop it must be discarded. The berries are washed, then run through a pulper to remove the outer pulp.

The beans, with sticky fruit still clinging to them, are then placed for 12 to 24 hours in concrete tanks where the sugar in the fruit ferments, turning to alcohol. They are washed again, and then spread out to dry. This process loosens the skins covering the beans, which are then removed in a hulling machine.

What remains is a pair of green beans, or in the case of peaberry, a single bean. The beans are then graded according to size and uniformity, the largest ones labeled AA or A and fetching the highest prices at weekly coffee auctions. Peaberry, not graded, is considered to rank just below A. Beans destined for export, which account for most of the produc-

tion of both Kenya and Tanzania, are sold green or unroasted.

But to judge which coffees to buy at auction, dealers like Dorman "taste" or roast and taste samples of as many as 400 lots of beans each week. Dorman and her assistant, John Mwangi, do their tasting in the lab attached to her house in Nairobi.

Dorman Coffee was begun as a coffee brokerage company by Dorman's late husband, Charles, who also came from a family of coffee roasters in Hamburg. She began roasting coffee in Kenya in 1950, and Dorman Coffee is the oldest roasting firm in Kenya. Now she is in partnership with Jeremy Block.

Gibb's Farm, which once consisted of 660 acres (267 hectares), 100 of which were planted with coffee, now maintains only three acres of coffee plants for its own use, the rest having been nationalised.

Like Dorman, Kullander insists that for the best coffee the beans must be freshly roasted and freshly ground. The coffee is indeed finely ground and brewed, using bottled water, for guests on the farm.

When buying roasted coffee in Kenya or Tanzania to bring home, look for packaging that states "hermetically sealed," guaranteeing freshness. Kenya Coffeehouse blend, produced by the Coffee Board of Kenya, is available in gift shops as are the various Dorman's brands. Most sell for 500 grams for \$3 — The New York Times.

Fundamentalist abuse of Christian belief

By Peter Hebblethwaite

Theologians and churchmen from seven Third World countries have just launched the most powerful attack on right-wing fundamentalist Christians so far seen. The fundamentalists are accused of heresy, idolatry, apostasy, hypocrisy and blasphemy — a formidable indictment.

Already published in Central America, South Africa, South Korea and the Philippines, the pamphlet was presented in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster Abbey on July 31 and released Aug. 3 at the Centre for Concern in Washington DC. The British sponsors are Christian Aid and the Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR). The Road to Damascus is subtitled Kairos and Conversion. Kairos is the New Testament word for the decisive moment when choices have to be made. The Jewish persecutor of the Church, Saul, became St. Paul on the road to Damascus when the scales fell from his eyes.

The Third World theologians are trying to remove the scales from our eyes. First right-wing Christianity is being expensively promoted throughout the Third world in all Christian traditions. If the Roman Catholics have Opus Dei, the Protestants have allegedly apologetic Pentecostals and born-again sects financed by the CIA.

What they have in common is that they exploit the text of Romans 13 (on obedience to lawful authorities) to demand blind obedience to the unjust state. In South Africa they produce a "theological" apologia for apartheid that is, says the pamphlet, not only heretical but blasphemous.

"Right-wing Christianity," the pamphlet explains, "replaces Christian responsibility and trust in God with submission to the yoke of slavery. It promotes authoritarianism and domination in the family and in society. It often distorts even the authority of the Bible by treating it as a book from heaven that must be obeyed without understanding or critical comprehension."

The fundamentalists turn the distinction between body and soul into an invalid separation. This permits them "to prevent

the spiritual from influencing their material lives, and keeps God out of their political and economic interests." The "soul" becomes a mask for the defence of the status quo.

The right-wingers need scapegoats to explain why things go wrong. Communists and Socialists play this role. The result is that "the violence, disregard for human rights, repression and brutality" that are attributed to Communists, then becomes grounds for harassing, torturing or even killing them.

This is not just a remote possibility. It is actually happening now in the Philippines, said Roman Tiples, Bishop of Negros. The idols the modern world worships need their toll of human sacrifices. This is no mere metaphor.

Hypocrisy is involved because many fundamentalists preach non-violence, but ("seldom question the use of arms against the people").

The pamphlet has a novel ex-

egesis of the second commandment — "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." They translate: "You shall not utter the name of Yahweh your God to misuse it." So blasphemy here consists in misusing the name of God, in exploiting God for one's own purposes. "It is blasphemy," they say, "to misuse the name of God in defence of imperialism."

If that sounds a little abrupt, consider this other example: "In some countries there are priests who are not only chaplains to the military, they even provide spiritual advice to leaders of the death squads. To invoke the name of God to justify death and destruction is blasphemy. It is giving scandal to the little ones."

This is more than a disagreement about politics. There are two distinct images of Jesus. The first is the one still held by most fundamentalists: "Jesus seemed to float above history, above all human problems and conflicts... He condescended to make the poor the objects of his mercy and compassion without sharing in

their oppression and struggles. His death had nothing to do with human conflicts, but was a human sacrifice to placate an angry God."

This image of Jesus gives way to a Jesus who "took sides with the poor, supported their cause and blessed them — 'blessed are you who are poor'; 'Woe to you who are rich'." — He even described his mission as the liberation of the downtrodden. "As the image of Jesus changes, so too does the image of God. The God who blessed the colonisers and was the guarantor of the present social order gives way to the God who is involved in human history and who casts down the mighty from their thrones and exalts the humble."

Critics say this is just a reshuffle of liberation theology themes. Not at all, says Father Smapangal Mkhathshwa, the first black secretary of the South African RC bishops who was in prison for a year in 1988. "It is liberation theology for the first world, liberation theology for you." — The Guardian.

Good news for the bleary-eyed

BLEARY-EYED, disoriented, and quite likely wondering whether the next meal will be breakfast or dinner, the long-haul jet-setter pays a punishing price for projecting himself around the globe.

In a future era when supersonic flight is commonplace, he may see the sun rise over Canberra and chase it across half a world to watch it set behind the New York skyline.

That will be a marvel of travel of travel technology, and engineering. But it will play even greater havoc with the human biological clock.

Scientists are only now beginning to unravel the secrets of this sensitive mechanism, which regulates animal behaviour and working patterns. Jet-lag — the disorientation felt by long-distance air travellers — is only one example of malfunction in the human bio-clock. Many sleep and behavioural disorders are now being traced to faulty bio-clock workings.

And knowing causes goes a

long way towards determining cures. Thus prospects are improving for millions of people with sleep problems.

This is good news, not only for the jet-setter, but also for insomniacs, somnambulists, and those whose bio-rhythms are disturbed by working "unsocial" hours, night-shifts or the like.

The answer could be as simple as touching the "reset" button on a digital wrist-watch. Somehow, in similar fashion, the bio-clock must be reset to fall in with new conditions. That is obvious. What is not is how?

American researchers into the mysteries of sleep are hailing their latest experiments as the most significant advance in ten years, reporting a 100 per cent success-rate in laboratory attempts to reset the bio-clocks of 14 young men.

Literally, it is a trick of the light. The researchers found they could reset the subject's bio-clocks simply by exposing them to three, five-hour periods of bright light at the time of their lowest body temperature.

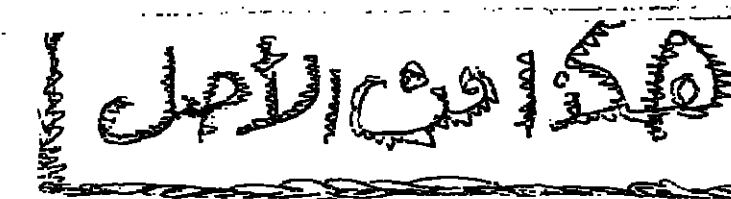
The first dosage interfered with the existing biological rhythms, the second reduced them and the third readjusted "bio-time".

In jet-setter terms, it means that if the traveller arriving in Canberra from Washington spent part of the first two days taking prescribed "dosages" of light his bio-clock would be reset to Canberra time at dawn on the third day.

The intensity of the light is important. Lower levels of brightness, the scientists discovered, could radically alter the magnitude and direction of changes in bio-rhythms. In short, sleep problems might respond to the simple device of switching a reading lamp on and off.

European research in changing the activity and rest patterns of hamsters by altering the amount of light and darkness to which they were exposed leads to confirm the U.S. findings.

A significant aspect of this scientific advance is that it requires no form of medication — a life feature.



By Marian M. Stablin

"Education is an instrument for a goal and each individual decides what his or her goal is. Philosophy defines the human soul, and a person without a soul is worth very little. It is very much like a house with nothing inside it — it is nothing but an empty house."

By He Hongyang

Those who support Wu agree that his private enterprises have helped boost the local economy. The annual output of his undertakings accounts for one-third of the total of the town's collectively-owned enterprises. Taxes from Wu's enterprises make up 10 per cent of the town's revenue. He has given jobs to about 2,300 surplus rural workers.

"Any form of ownership, as long as it contributes to greater productivity, should be encouraged," says Ren Zhonglin, director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

In a nationwide campaign against private enterprise in the mid-1950s, the Chinese government shut down many private businesses, which were consi-

Some accuse the millionaires of making their fortunes by bribery, corruption and tax evasion. While this may be true in some cases, most of the wealthy entrepreneurs say they have made their money by hard work, enterprise and by having a pioneering spirit, which is the driving force for the



State Council, the Chinese cabinet, promulgated three sets of regulations on private business. As part of the government commitment to the encourage-

Despite the fact that the private economy contributes less than one per cent to the country's total industrial output, it will continue to expand and add dynamism to the country's economic reforms in years to come — China features.

By Dan Biers
The Associated Press

The news also is glum in the village of Stanley, a 30-minute bus ride from downtown that has become a tourist mecca because of its narrow, windy streets lined with stores selling discount clothes, gaudy T-Shirts and typical Hong Kong gewgaws, such as mechanical toy pencils.

But the key to recovery may well be the plight of China's tourism industry, which came to a virtual halt after June 4 and has yet to recover. Recent statistics show more than one-fourth of visitors to the colony were travelling to China.

By Kathryn and Kurt Rhyner-Pozak

in the Punjab region, where several huge "cyclic factories" operate, some of them with a yearly production of more than two million units, and where more than 800 factories and workshops manufacture cyclic parts, from handlebars to washers

up a continuous flow of production. It turned out that purchasing is better done through our Swiss-based office, because the facilities of telex and telephones and the reliability of banks are

High concentrations of radioactivity were also found on the bottom of water reservoirs in the area of the April 1986 nuclear accident, with fish

prices can be raised accordingly... a situation that would not prevail in any other country but Nicaragua. They have been able to deal effectively with repairs since they have a large stock of spare

tions equipment and with the possibility of dealing directly with the producers. Of course, this person should not be somebody with abusive commercial interest — Gate magazine.

between 300 and 450 rads of radiation, TASS said, adding that human beings develop acute radiation sickness at the level of 300 rads or more.

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	2- LIKE FATHER LIKE SON	5:15 only
Cinema Alhambra Tel: 675571	Tom Cruise in COCKTAIL	5 shows daily 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30
Cinema Plaza Tel: 677420	THE BEACH GIRLS	12:30 - 3:30 - 5 6:30 - 8:30 - 10:30

CBJ nears unifying dinar rates

AMMAN (R) — The Jordanian dinar remained firm against the dollar Wednesday and a Central Bank official said a single exchange rate appeared within sight.

Dealers said they were buying the dollars in a range of 720 to 750 fils and selling for 750 to 770 fils, almost the same as Tuesday's free market rates.

The Central Bank fixed the dollar at 595.2/601.2 fils, unchanged from Tuesday.

Dealers said Jordanians continued to flock to banks selling dollars and buying dinars after the Central Bank pumped in more than \$26 million to stabilise the dinar.

It gave banks \$16 million at 812

fils to sell at no more than 815 fils in a bid to keep free market rates within these levels after the dinar fell to 960 fils.

It also pumped another \$10 million into commercial banks selling them at official rates to help finance key needs.

The Central Bank was able to flex its muscles after Arab aid, boosted its foreign currency to more than \$400 million, up from \$20 million in May.

It said Tuesday it was ready to

intervene again and sell dollars at 765 fils to be resold at a ceiling of 770 fils.

A Central Bank official said establishing a unified exchange rate for the dinar appeared within the bank's grasp.

"If the present trend continues, the official and free market rates will move closer and eventually become united," he noted.

Many bankers said they expected the dinar's official and free rates to settle soon at around 650 to 680 to the dollar if present market forces remained stable.

Central Bank of Jordan Governor Mohammad Said Al Nabulsi said last week the introduction of a two-tier exchange rate system for the dinar introduced July

31 was a temporary measure. Its aim was to stabilise the dinar and encourage Jordanians working abroad to send dollars home through the banking system, he said.

Under the system, banks were free to trade foreign currency at market rates but had to use the official rate for imports of subsidised food, some medicines and fees of Jordanian students studying abroad.

Jordan's public security chief Abdul Hadi Al Majali told the Jordan News Agency Petra Wednesday police had foiled 56 attempts to smuggle into the kingdom counterfeit dollars with a face value of \$93,000 in the past 15 days.

U.S. interest rates may stay unchanged

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Federal Reserve (Fed) isn't likely to lower interest rates any time soon to boost economic growth, despite a pointed warning of recession from President George Bush's budget director, many economists say.

Analysts predicted Monday that interest rates will hold steady because the central bank is satisfied it was done all it needs to keep the country out of an economic slump.

Those economists suggested that comments by Budget Director Richard Darman might actually backfire and make the nation's central bank less inclined to ease credit conditions for fear of appearing to bow to political pressure.

Darman complained that the central bank was keeping interest rates too high and would shoulder the blame if the country falls into a recession.

"If we do have a recession, I think it will be because they erred

on the side of caution" in fighting inflation by keeping interest rates too high, Darman said Sunday on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" programme.

The White House tried to soften the sting from Darman's message by praising the Fed Monday for generally doing a "good job" but Bush Tuesday generally endorsed the comments during a morning press conference.

Bush praised Darman for expressing his views, which he called "very balanced."

"I feel very comfortable with his (Darman's) sallying forth," Bush said. "I think I have said the same things in the past."

Bush said he did not know of any president who had ever come out against lower interest rates, but he stopped short of saying that he believed that if a recession did occur, it would be the fault of the central bank.

Private economists were surprised by the timing of Darman's

criticism, given recent economic statistics such as a drop in the jobless rate in August that suggest the economy isn't as sluggish as previously feared.

"There is virtually no chance that we will have a recession this year. So why stir up this fuss and get financial markets unsettled when you don't have to?" asked Michael Evans, head of a Washington forecasting company.

But other economists said they believed Darman was positioning the Fed to take the blame if the economy does weaken and the country ends up in a recession right before next year's congressional elections.

Meanwhile, analysts have said that the U.S. trade gap should fall in June from May's surprisingly large deficit of \$10.2 billion, in part because of a smaller bill for imported oil.

The Commerce Department is to announce the June trade fi-

gures Thursday. The report is closely watched by world financial and currency markets.

The May report shocked the markets, not only because it was much bigger than expected but because it showed U.S. exports fell 0.9 per cent from April while imports rose a sharp 4.3 per cent.

Howard Lewis, an economist at the National Association of Manufacturers, said a continuation of that trend would spell real trouble.

"That's a disturbing development," Lewis said of May's drop in exports and rise in imports. With the overall economy slowing it will be difficult to sharply cut the trade deficit further, he said.

The overall trade deficit for 1988 fell to \$118.5 billion from a record \$152.1 billion in 1987 — a significant year-over-year improvement — but Lewis does not foresee it declining much below \$110 billion for all of 1989.

Philippines, banks reach debt accord

NEW YORK (R) — The Philippine government and its major bank creditors said Wednesday they have substantially agreed on a financing package that would provide the country with new loans and reduced debt.

The agreement, reached after a week of negotiations, is the second since U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's debt reduction plan was unveiled in March.

The bank committee represents creditors that are owed nearly half the Philippines' total debt of \$28 billion. Because the banks involved are not obliged to participate, it was not possible to determine the deal's exact value.

Bankers had said Tuesday that the overall package would likely be worth slightly less than the \$1.7 billion the Philippines requested when the negotiations began Aug. 8.

In a press release, the Philippine government and its bank advisory committee, headed by Manufacturers Hanover, said the talks have focused on the Philippines' intention to pursue its

programme in line with Brady's plan, which includes debt reduction and access to new financing.

"Our objectives in the exercise were candidly expressed to the banks at the outset of the talks," said Philippine Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez.

Bankers involved in the negotiations said the financing package is devised of a debt buyback plan that allows banks to end their lending to the country or new loan options. The banks can choose which course to take.

"The options of debt reduction and new lending are really directed at two different categories of banks — those that wish to exit from the process as opposed to those that have determined to maintain their credit relationships in the country," said David Pfing, senior vice president at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

"There is no question that we must reduce the country's existing stock of commercial bank debt if we are to sustain the country's economic growth over the longer term," Fernandez said.

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Iran weighs buying Soviet airplanes

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — An Iranian civil aviation delegation will visit Moscow to explore the possible purchase of commercial airliners from the Soviet Union, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Wednesday.

Quoting a report in the English-language Tehran Times, IRNA said that the Iranian delegation will leave for Moscow Thursday.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted an unidentified source as telling the newspaper that "avenues for closer cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union in the aviation field will be explored... (and) there is a possibility that Iran may purchase some facilities including passenger planes."

IRNA had earlier quoted Ira-

nian civil aviation sources as saying that Iran has been in the market for new jetliners, and that the European Airbus was among aircraft being considered.

Iran Air, Iran's national airline, has a fleet of 23 aging Boeing and Airbus jetliners. Another domestic airline, Aseman, has three Dutch-built Fokker aircraft, plus a few Cessnas.

The Soviet Union and Iran have become close trade partners in recent months.

Following the August 1988 ceasefire in the eight-year Gulf war, the Soviets have been helping Iran rebuild many war-battered industrial complexes and to upgrade other facilities.

Meanwhile, an Iranian parliamentary group called Wednes-

day for the impeachment of the minister for heavy industries in connection with a multi-million dollar corruption case, IRNA reported.

A petition signed by a number of deputies was presented to parliament Wednesday asking that Minister Behzad Nabavi be impeached.

Before the summer recess which ended Tuesday, Nabavi answered questions in parliament on the alleged theft of thousands of millions of dollars at the Saipa plant which assembles Renault cars.

Nabavi rejected allegations that he had anything to do with any wrongdoing by senior managers at Saipa which is an affiliate of his ministry.

Article 89 of the Iranian constitution gives parliament the right to impeach ministers. A petition calling for the dismissal of ministers must be signed by at least 10 deputies.

It was not immediately known how many signed the petition against Nabavi. Previous attempts to impeach ministers have failed.

Nabavi has been a member of the cabinet since 1981. He must attend parliament within 10 days to defend himself and face a vote of confidence.

But the impeachment attempt is rather academic as during this time Rafsanjani is expected to officially take over as executive president and announce his own cabinet.

S. Africans see benefits in Botha's resignation

JOHANNESBURG (R) — P.W. Botha's abrupt resignation could bring benefits for South Africa's sanction-hit economy if his successor, F.W. de Klerk, steps up reforms of apartheid, economists have said.

"The markets and the business community will regard Botha's resignation with some relief," said Edward Osborn, chief economist at Nedbank Group, a major bank.

"This could bring a change toward greater constitutional reform which would bring spin-off benefits for the economy. There could be a shift toward less control and more free enterprise," he added.

Botha's resignation Monday

barely caused a ripple Tuesday in the country's financial markets, which traded calmly.

Financial analysts said De Klerk, who was sworn in as acting president Tuesday, had vowed to accelerate the pace of political change and this could help soften the attitudes of many Western nations which have imposed sanctions on Pretoria.

"De Klerk is a better-educated man who will be able to understand economic concepts more easily than Botha, who had no university education and was very much a street fighter," said Osborn.

"Certainly Botha was a politician and not an economist. Modern political leaders have to be

fully acquainted with the complexities of economics," said Ronald Bethlehem, chief economist at Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., one of the country's big mining houses.

"The perception in the markets generally is that Botha was president in name only and that the country was being governed around and behind him," said William Bowler, head of research at stockbrokers Fergusson Bros, Hall, Stewart Inc.

"I doubt whether the rand will react at all. Everyone expected it to happen sooner or later," said Willie Potgieter, chief foreign exchange dealer at Standard Bank Investment Corp.

Interest rates in the money and

bond markets showed no reaction and trading in the stock market was quiet with few price changes in early deals.

Botha, a former defence minister, was heavily influenced by his political and military advisors, economists said.

He demonstrated his failure to grasp the importance of economic issues in 1985 when he condemned the international community for failing to recognise Pretoria's halting attempts to reform apartheid.

The defiant speech, in which Botha claimed South Africa had crossed the rubicon, accelerated a flight of foreign capital from the country and sent the rand plunging, to record lows

Alaska sues Exxon over spill

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP) — Alaska Tuesday sued Exxon Corporation and six other oil companies, alleging negligence for failing to prevent and clean up the worst oil spill in the United States.

The lawsuit, filed in superior court at Anchorage, Alaska, does not specify the amount of damages sought for losses from the March 24 tanker disaster, which

left nearly 42 million litres of crude oil in Prince William Sound.

"If you assume that the damages haven't been half mitigated and then you add in any potential punitive damages, this is probably in the multiple billions," said Robert Leresche, the state oil-spill coordinator who announced the lawsuit at a news conference.

The lawsuit alleges that Exxon Corporation and Exxon Shipping Company, the subsidiary that owned the tanker Exxon Valdez, are responsible for the tanker running aground by failing to staff it adequately and supervise the crew properly.

The state also says Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, a consortium of oil companies that runs the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline, failed to take prompt and adequate measures to contain and remove the spilled oil or prevent it from spreading into environmentally sensitive areas.

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A small Nissan car factory in Britain

Report predicts Japanese to raise share of W. European car market

LONDON (R) — Japanese manufacturers are poised to increase their share of the West European car market by more

than 50 per cent by 1995, an independent report has said.

The Economist Intelligence Unit study predicted that despite

continuing restraints on exports Japanese firms would take 17.8 per cent of the market that year against 11.3 per cent in 1988.

The British-based think-tank, part of the Economist Publications Ltd, said the increase would come largely through Japanese companies' production in Europe and imports of their cars made in the United States.

The study, entitled "The Passenger Car Market of Western Europe," also said car prices would fall in real terms up to 1995 despite the need to fit vehicles with expensive devices to cut pollution from exhaust emissions.

It said the creation of a single European Community (EC) market in 1992, when the EC plans to remove all internal trade barriers, would make it harder for carmakers to raise prices.

"This will necessitate further efforts to improve productivity and the continuing development of flexible manufacturing sys-

tems," it noted.

The report also said the environmental debate would be a big factor influencing the market in the 1990s as efforts to cut pollution continued.

Smaller cars and engines would be favoured in West Europe, which now generally prefers larger models, in part because of growing demands for fuel conservation and traffic congestion.

The trend towards smaller cars would lead to increased use of lightweight materials.

The report forecast that West European manufacturers' share of their own market would slip from 86.3 per cent in 1988 to 74.4 per cent in 1995.

Imports would rise steadily with purchases from South Korea growing fastest — from 0.2 per cent in 1988 to 3.5 per cent.

The study predicted West European car registrations would be at a record 13.35 million this year, 3.5 per cent up on 1988.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, August 16, 1989					
Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell		91.0	91.9
U.S. dollar	595.2	601.2	French franc	420.5	424.7
Pound Sterling	940.5	949.9	Japanese yen (for 100)	273.0	272.2
Deutschemark	307.7	310.8	Swedish crown	92.6	91.5
Swiss franc	357.1	360.7	Italian lira (for 100)	42.8	43.2
			Belgian franc (for 10)	147.0	148.5

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

	One Sterling	One U.S. dollar	U.S. dollars	Canadian dollar	Deutschemark	Dutch guilders	Swiss francs	Belgian francs	French francs	Italian lire	Japanese yen	Swedish crowns	Norwegian crowns	Danish crowns	U.S. dollars
	1.5765/75	1.1785/95	1.9420/30	2.1895/1905	1.6735/45	40.62/65	6.5600/50	1395/1396	142.15/25	6.5875/5925	7.0950/1000	7.5450/5500	368.60/369.10		



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CANADIAN EMBASSY

Annual Notice to Canadian Citizens Residing in Jordan

Canadian citizens residing in Jordan are invited to register with the Canadian Embassy Consular Section if they have not already done so. Those who have been registered for a year or more, who have not recently confirmed their continued presence in Jordan, are also invited to contact the Consular Section and communicate any change of address or telephone number.

Consular registration forms may be obtained in person or in writing. The Embassy is located in the Shmeisani district and is open Sunday to Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The postal address is P.O. Box 815403. If you wish further information you may also phone 666-124/5/6

AMBASSADE DU CANADA

Avis annuel aux ressortissants canadiens en Jordanie

Les citoyens canadiens résident en Jordanie sont invités à s'inscrire à l'Ambassade du Canada s'ils ne l'ont pas déjà fait. Ceux qui sont inscrits depuis un an ou plus, qui n'ont pas confirmé tout récemment qu'ils résident toujours en Jordanie, sont aussi invités à communiquer avec la Section consulaire pour l'informer de tout changement d'adresse ou de téléphone.

Les formulaires d'inscription sont disponibles depuis l'ambassade. L'ambassade est située à Shmeisani et les heures de bureau sont de 8h00 à 16h00 du dimanche au jeudi. La boîte postale porte le N° 815403. On peut obtenir de plus amples renseignements en téléphonant au 666-124/5/6.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

JORDANIAN TENNIS COMPETITION: AMMAN (Petra) — A men's and women's singles tennis competition opened Wednesday in the courts of the Royal Automobile Club, opened by Dr. Dawud Hanania, President of the Jordanian Tennis Union, with the participation of 32 players. The women's final will take place on Friday and the men's on Saturday.

KASPAROV CRUSHES SHORT WITH BLACK PIECES: World chess champion Garry Kasparov of the Soviet Union scored a crushing victory over England's Nigel Short in the fourth round of the Chess World Cup Tuesday in Skelleftea, Sweden and moved back into joint first place. Kasparov, playing with the disadvantage of the black pieces, checkmated his opponent on move 45. Kasparov and fellow Soviet grandmaster, Valery Salov, each have two and a half points from three plus one adjourned game each. Salov spent most of his fourth round game with West German grandmaster Robert Huebner, defending what experts described as a losing position. But right at the end of the six hour playing session, he tricked his opponent and appears heading for a draw. (AP)

ECONOMIST APPOINTED DIRECTOR FOR OLYMPIC GAMES: Linda Verde, a 39-year-old economist, has been appointed sports director of the 1994 Olympic Winter Games, Norway's Olympic Committee announced in Lillehammer Tuesday. Mrs. Verde was recruited from the office of Norway's prime minister, said the Lillehammer Olympic Organising Committee (LOOC). She is the second woman appointed among nine top positions within the 29-member organising committee. "When offered this important job, I asked for some time to think it over but quickly accepted the big challenge," Mrs. Verde said on the national NRK radio. Mrs. Verde was a member of Norway's national women's orienteering team from 1972 to 1981 and still enters 15 to 20 national competitions annually. Orienteering is not an Olympic sport. (AP)

PARAPLEGIC TO RETURN FOR CHANNEL SWIM: An American paraplegic vowed Tuesday to return to Britain next year to attempt to become the first paraplegic to swim the English Channel. Robert Patterson had planned to make the try in the past week, but was prevented by bad weather. "I'm heartbroken, but I'm not going to give up," Patterson said in a telephone interview from a hotel in Folkestone. He said he would depart Wednesday, after waiting in vain for weather smooth enough to attempt the 22-mile (35-kilometre) crossing from England to cap Gris Nez, France. "I still intend to be the first paraplegic to swim the English Channel, unless someone beats me first," he said. "Next year I'll plan for a longer stay, maybe a month." He added that he would attempt some sort of long-distance swim when he returned to the United States "to redeem myself," but said he did not know where it might be. He had trained two years for the Channel swim. The Channel swimming association, which authenticates swims, said conditions remained rough Tuesday, with three-foot (one-metre)-high waves and 25 to 35 MPH (45 to 55 kph) winds. (AP)

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKQ1075 ♠543 ♠A ♠AK6
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠763 ♠AKQ108 ♠AQ ♠A87
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠63 ♠AQ1063 ♠72 ♠AQ98
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠765 ♠QJ95 ♠J782 ♠8763
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK6 ♠QJ95 ♠AQ854 ♠83
What is your opening bid?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AK6 ♠QJ95 ♠QKJ4 ♠863
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?

For information about Charles Goren's newsletter for bridge players, write Goren Bridge Letter, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"Stanley believes in life after death, but he doesn't believe in life after six o'clock."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEPIT
MERFA
NIPICC
WHACES

SHE ROBBED HER HUSBAND OF HIS PEACE OF MIND BY CONSTANTLY GIVING HIM THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A _____ OF _____

Saturday's Jumble: CROAK YEARN QUORUM ANYHOW

Answer: What do doctors take to get rid of the flu—YOUR MONEY

Sports stimulate social ambition, says report

NEW YORK (AP)—Participation in high school sports had a positive effect for many minority and female students in some areas but did not help them in college or the work force, according to a study released by the Women's Sports Foundation.

Whites, on the other hand, benefited in their careers from athletic participation, the study released Tuesday said.

The findings showed gains in academic achievement, leadership aspirations and social involvement for minority and female students.

The study "provides dramatic insight on sport, the different ways in which young people of color are affected by the experience and why we must do a better job of providing sports opportunities," said Anita DeFranz, a member of the International Olympic Committee and president of the Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles.

The report analyzed data from the U.S. Department of Education's high school and beyond study. It showed that minority athletes fared better academically than minority non-athletes and had a lower dropout rate in suburban and rural schools, although not in urban areas.

But the study revealed that the upward mobility after high school of minority athletes is limited, compared to whites.

Evidence arose that sports involvement did contribute to educational achievement among some Hispanic youth, but not others. Hispanic athletes from rural schools, especially females, black male athletes from urban schools and white females from suburban schools were more likely to continue their education during the four years after leaving high school.

Black male athletes from urban schools aspired to higher degree goals than non-athletes, while black female athletes fared no better or worse than their non-athletic peers.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1989

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Plerson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: As the moon enters Pisces, and with other harmonious aspects, psychic sensitivity, as well as creative imagination and social empathy, comes to the forefront. Public anger may cry out for social change.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You may be torn between your own thirst for independence and your loyalty to others. Romance could show its head.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Remind someone aggressive that there is a time and place for everything. Schedules run smoother, so enjoy your free time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Maintain honesty and integrity with those you love. Push ahead with your talents. Put energy into recreation and companionship.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You could be involved in a plan of action that has far-reaching rewards. Follow your hunches and tune into yourself.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Your new money strategies are brilliant. You excel in activities that raise you to a position of authority. Remain confident.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You will have the last laugh with

someone who considers you "square" because you satisfy your needs in traditional ways.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) Don't change into a social come unless you know you belong there. You may fare best with the regular gang, even though you feel bored.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21) Accept others for who they are and at their own level of proficiency. You hate inefficiency, but it is best to give others a chance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You gain emotional satisfaction from someone who is honest and sincere. Motivate yourself to help others.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If tempers flare, take a backseat until the flak cools down. Romance is exciting. Enjoy tender relationship with your mate.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You still possess magnetism and charm. Do not be afraid to rely on your sociability to get your share of love and romance.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You are motivated to seek personal acclaim. It helps to hang out with the right people. Music comforts you when life gets tough.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1989

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A favorable aspect between Mars and Neptune places an emphasis on social issues and a desire to serve others. The inclination is to solve problems rather than break new ground.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Focus on what you do well. Overlook apparent weakness you find in others. Be aware of the pain of the less fortunate.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) If you are socially narcissistic, you can shut others out of your life. A Me vs. Them attitude is idealistic and unrealistic.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A romantic suitor could lead to a "merry old chase." Enjoy the beauty and charm of youthful energy, regardless of your age.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Life feels automatic when daily routine never change. Adjust habit patterns, be more vigilant, and write your own script.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Not everyone will jump to your beat, regardless of how righteous your intentions. Lower your expectations and remain confident.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Nervous energy can lead to

disorganization. Set your game plan for the day early and stick to it. Stay with what is familiar.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) Try a little harder and you will reach your goal. Look toward the future, and not the past. Use self-control in a social situation.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21) Now that you feel more relaxed, connect with people who are social and funny-free. Reassure someone of your intentions.

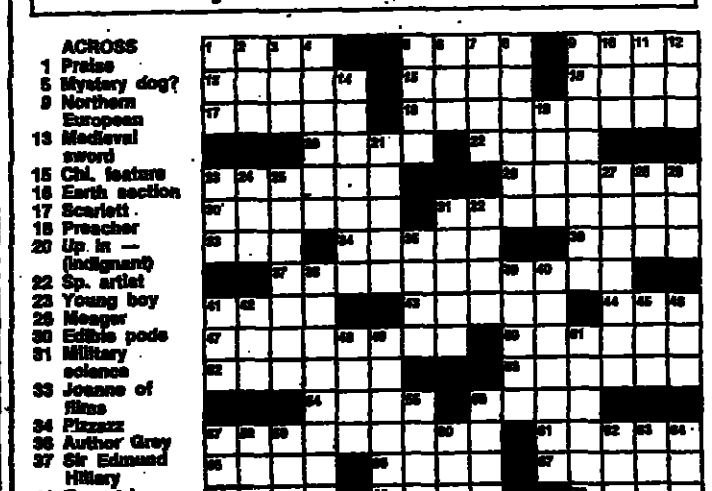
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Analyze short-term strategies. You may wish to change your environment and spruce up your living space.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Action today is a direct result of your own strengths. Judgment is good, making this a favorable day for new starts.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Perk up a friend who has the blues. Your smug, aloof attitude is expanding, so be prepared for change. Listen to your inner self.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Realize your limitations. Good health is in having extra money in the bank. Work and play within your physical bounds.

THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor, Jr.



ACROSS
1. Probe
5. Northern European
13. Medieval sword
15. Chl. feature
16. Earth section
17. Scarfed
19. Preacher
20. Up in —
21. Indignant
22. Sp. artist
23. Young boy
24. Neaper
25. Sable pade
26. Military
33. Joanne of
34. Pizazz
35. Author Grey
37. St. Edmund
41. Eccentric
43. Sound of
44. Art medium
47. Churn

DOWN
1. Royal name
2. Type of tray
3. Ma Hagen
4. Et — Art
5. Mountains
6. Old Fr. coin
7. Relative
8. Slavery
9. Give a Roman
10. Member of
11. Sacred lion
12. Doll god
13. Arctic deer
14. — Three
15. — Three
16. Subatomic
17. Math abbr.
18. Swiss river
19. Traveling
20. Perfectless
21. Flower
22. Sea snail
23. Comic Louis
24. Shakespeare
25. Center's state
26. Monthly
27. Payment
28. Forms into
29. Old Fr. coin
30. Shell feature
31. Sign up
32. Hay, you!
33. Sandy's bark
34. Convent abbr.
35. Plow-de
36. Image
37. Brave man
38. Loving one
39. Repeat
40. Half a fly

East Germans' swimming predominance is shaken

Lamberti takes 200m record

BONN (R) — Italy's Giorgio Lamberti set the second world record on an outstanding day of competition at the European Swimming Championships Tuesday.

Lamberti followed Britain's Adrian Moorhouse into the record books when he captured the 200 metres freestyle title in one minute 46.69 seconds.

The time shattered the 1:47.25 world mark set by Australian Duncan Armstrong in last September's Seoul Olympic final, from which the Italian was eliminated in the heats.

"I couldn't believe it when I saw it on the scoreboard. I'm so happy. I never reckoned with it," Lamberti said.

Moorhouse had opened the defence of his 100 metres breaststroke title in Tuesday morning's heats with the first world record of the championships on the opening day of swimming competition in the Roemerbad.

The 25-year-old Briton powered home in 1:01.49 to beat the long-standing 1:01.65 world mark of American Steve Lundquist, established at the Los Angeles Olympics in July 1984.

Moorhouse went on in the evening final to win the title for the third time in a row in a tough battle with perennial Soviet rival Dmitri Volkov, but was disappointed his time of 1:01.71 was outside his morning's record.

East Germany collared all three women's titles, continuing their customarily relentless dominance, having claimed 14 of the 16 women's crowns at the last European championships in Strasbourg in 1987.

Lamberti, silver medalist in the 200 freestyle at the last Euro-

pean championships behind Sweden's Anders Holmertz, seized control from the start and never gave his rivals a chance.

The 20-year-old Italian, who made his mark in Bonn in February last year with the world's fastest 200 and 400 short-course times, prospered here again to win by over a second from Poland's Artur Wojdat.

Wojdat was second in 1:47.96, while Olympic silver medalist Holmertz, the fastest heat qualifier, faded on the final length and had to settle for the bronze in 1:48.06.

"I never felt weak at all during the race. I was strong throughout," said Lamberti, who had trained at high altitude. In Seoul, where he failed, he had been physically ill.

East Germany's victories came through Katrin Meissner in the 100 freestyle, Daniela Hunger in

the 400 individual medley and the 4x200 freestyle relay squad. But Moorhouse and Lamberti stole the show, putting the unfamiliar names of Britain and Italy among swimming's world record-holding countries.

Nick Gillingham, Olympic silver medalist over 200 breaststroke, made it a double celebration for Britain by clinching the bronze medal behind Moorhouse and Volkov.

Moorhouse, left trailing by Volkov on the first length of the Olympic final, was off the blocks slower than the Russian but accelerated down the first 50 metres, touching in 28.82 seconds — quicker than his 29.01 split in the morning's world record.

But the 25-year-old Briton had to survive a tremendous late challenge from Volkov, finishing in 1:01.71.

FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB-TUNEIB

FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Khalid Hammad Ayad	Shamrokh	Owner	56	
2- Ibrahim Tayeh	L. El Basar	Owner	56	
3- Abdullah Hussein	Ibrahim	Owner	54.5	
4- Mostafa Ibrahim Mostafa	B. Elkhara	Owner	54.5	
5- Dr. A. El Naem A. Wandy	S. Maen	Owner	53	
6- Mohammad Naser Elyouf	N. Hamad	Owner	53	
7- Hikmat Hail El Marley	W. Mohamad	Owner	53	
8- Talib El Nahar	Nasir	Owner	53	
9- Salim Mohammad A. Rawaa	A. Eladadi	Owner	53	
10- Dr. A. El Hakez A. Wandy	A. Maen	Owner	51.5	
11- Shihadi Aly Fokara	N. Nalel	Owner	51.5	
12- Abdullah El Dewoud	Ghobor	Owner	51.5	
13- Tahr Youssef Awad	G. Tahir	Owner	50	
14- Thamer Hazia El Hadeed	Elaiel	Owner	50	
15- Mohammad A. El Kareem Ghinislam	Owner	Owner	54.5	

THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ghalib A. Jabir	Rabba	Owner	56	
2- Soud Mohammad Soud	M. Faisal	Owner	56	
3- Abdullah Rahal	N. El Aswad	Owner	56	
4- Shuhadi Awah Sirny	Haman	Owner	56	
5- Salim Mohammad A. Rawaa	Salwan	Owner	56	
6- Mahmoud Masim Fayad	El Nimr	Owner	56	
7- Waleed Mohammad Assal	El Ahmad	Owner	56	
8- Farhan Fath Khalil	Maha	Owner	54.5	
9- Suimen Masoud Awaboh	Z. Alan	Owner	54.5	
10- Eed Suliman Khawathir	Saad Eied	Owner	53	
11- Talib El Nahar	Badir	Owner	53	
12- Missim Khalil Kattan	Kassas	Owner	50	

SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Khalid Hammad Ayad	Borkan	Owner	56	
2- Mohammad Faisal El Falez	Sakhr	Owner	53	
3- Nimir El Hmoud	B. Shams	Ride	51.5	
4- Nimir El Hmoud	Azary	Ride	51.5	
5- Nalel Anwar El Shalan	Saty	Zaidan	50	
6- Mansour Anwar El Shalan	Mahyoub	Zaidan	50	
7- Nawal Anwar El Shalan	Hattal	Zaidan	50	
8- Raied Khalil Haddadin	Hanady	Adnan	48.5	
9- Nasir Allah Salim Zoud	El Hadba	Owner	48.5	

FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR SECOND CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Basil Youssef Awad	Ghareeb	Owner	59	
2- Sakr Fahad Lawanah	Ghanam	Owner	59	
3- Ghalib A. Jabir	Imad	Owner	59	
4- Mohammad Khalil El Falez	Elkatal	Owner	55	
5- Mohammad Khalil Marley	N. Fari	Owner	54.5	
6- Mohammad A. El Jall	Nasrah	Owner	54.5	
7- Barakat El Alai	El Sahir	Owner	53	
8- Saighin Mhaly Brayan	M. Assal	Owner	51.5	
9- Talib Ismail El Nahar	Sina	Owner	51.5	

FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ibrahim Hraish	Waly	Khalid	Sulman	56
2- Salim Mohammad A. Rawaa	El Mayas	Owner	Saleh	56
3- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stale	Hamdanih	Abbas	Ibrahim	54.5
4- Hary El Hadeed	Rose	Owner	Mousa	54.5
5- Nimir El Hmoud	Rimal	Rida	Jamal	54.5
6- Nimir El Hmoud	Janzir	Rida	Hary	53
7- Nalel Anwar El Shalan	Murrah	Mohain	George	53.5
8- Memdouh Anwar El Shalan	Orwah	Mohain	Kasim	50.5

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp





Kaunda warns Pretoria, ANC

LUSAKA (R) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda warned the South African government and the African National Congress (ANC) Wednesday that despite the political crisis in South Africa caused by President P.W. Botha's resignation Monday, he would still meet Botha's acting successor F.W. de Klerk as planned in Zambia Aug. 28.

Kaunda noted that the ANC, the chief South African national group, and the Pretoria government were maintaining tough pre-conditions for dialogue.

De Klerk was saying he would not talk to the ANC unless they renounced violence while the ANC had said it would step up its guerrilla war and had also presented a series of demands.

"So we are on a collision course," Kaunda said.

He said he would see de Klerk as president of Zambia and would report on the results of the talks to southern Africa's six frontline states, of which he is chairman, and to the ANC, the Lusaka-based guerrilla group fighting to end apartheid.

Diplomats said that while Kaunda apparently still had no formal mandate from the ANC or frontline states to negotiate on their behalf he clearly favoured a swift negotiated solution to apartheid and was obviously keen to play a role as a mediator.

Kaunda said that a meeting of a special Organisation of African Unity (OAU) 14-nation committee on southern Africa in Harare next Monday would seek to break the deadlock between Pretoria and the ANC.

"The task of the OAU, through its members of the frontline states, is to find ways and means of bridging that gap to find a solution," Kaunda said, citing peace moves in Angola and Mozambique as examples of the value of negotiations.

He added: "I don't think we have more than two years to go before South Africa finally explodes from within. Can we avoid it, that bloodshed?"

Kaunda called on the West to help in his efforts to end apartheid, urging them to "take me seriously for a change."

Referring to de Klerk directly and their coming meeting, the Zambian president said: "I am saying no conditions. Mr. Acting President, my dear colleague and brother, yes, you are a brother of mine in the name of God."

But he added: "You claim to be a Christian. I see nothing Christian in apartheid, nothing whatsoever."

Kaunda said he did not understand why Botha, whom he referred to as "my dear old friend," had resigned over de Klerk's plans to meet him in Livingstone, Zambia on 28.

Unrest flares in Azerbaijan

Soviet Estonia strike threatens to spread

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Russian workers in Soviet Estonia pledged Wednesday to press on with a week-long strike amid signs it could spread to the neighbouring Baltic republics of Lithuania and Latvia.

Concessions by the authorities have failed to end the stoppage in Estonia, called to protest against a new election law which disenfranchises recent immigrants to the republic.

"The strike goes on," a spokesman for the Estonian news agency ETA told Reuters by telephone from the capital, Tallinn. "They say they will not go back until a special commission is formed with powers to settle their demands on the spot."

The stoppage by the minority Russians is clearly causing concern among the republic's leadership. The weekly Moscow News reported Wednesday it had caused losses of more than two million roubles (\$3.3 million).

Estonian Communist Party chief Vaino Valtas met strikers' representatives Monday and told them he favoured a review of the election law and other recent legislation regarded by the non-Estonian population as discriminatory.

Local journalists said Wednesday that the presidium of the republic's parliament had revoked an earlier decree declaring the strike illegal and ordering a return to work.

But they said such concessions appeared to have made no impression on the strikers. "There has been no change. About 40,000 workers at 30 enterprises are still on strike," said Riina Lohmas of Estonian radio.

She denied a report in the government daily Izvestia Wednesday that the stoppage had spread to more than 50 enter-

prises in the republic, but said she had heard that similar strikes were planned in the Baltic Republic of Lithuania.

Izvestia had reported that the workers' protest had spread to shut down another mine in Estonia, and that railway employees walked off the job at a station at Yulmiste.

That means all rail freight stations around Tallinn have been paralysed by the strike, with more than 3,000 rail cars standing idle, Izvestia said.

To assure the flow of supplies to the city of 480,000 people, goods are being shipped to other cities in the republic, the paper quoted the republic's Deputy Premier, P. Palu, as saying.

"That way, we'll supply Tallinn with everything needed," he said. Maarika Saarna, an editor with Estonian state radio, said from Tallinn that at last report, some 26,000 workers at about 40 enterprises in the republic of 1.5 million people were believed to be on strike.

Mikhail Lysenko, a member of the strike committee, claimed in a telephone interview that "thousands" of ethnic Russians at some 50 factories were staying off the job.

A spokesman for the Lithuanian organisation Yedinstvo, set up to protect the interests of the Russian minority in the republic, said strikes were planned from Sept. 5 to protest against a proposed new law defining Lithuanian citizenship.

He said similar stoppages were also planned in the third Baltic

republic, Latvia, and in Moldavia to the south.

Azeri threat

In the southern republic of Azerbaijan, a fledgling Popular Front movement is threatening a general strike next month because it wants more autonomy.

Party officials in Azerbaijan began talks Tuesday with the Popular Front movement in an attempt to avert the general strike, after getting a foretaste of industrial action Monday when 60 enterprises in the capital Baku were shut down.

An Azerbaijani popular front spokesman told Reuters the movement has accepted the party's offer to hold talks, but said this was not enough.

"Holding talks is not sufficient. They must register the Popular Front officially and they must meet our other demands as well," he said.

The negotiations, the first hint of official recognition of the front, followed days of rising tension in Baku, exacerbated by further clashes with Armenians in the disputed Azerbaijan territory in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Georgia strike deferred

Activists in Soviet Georgia called off a strike they had considered for Tuesday, according to Gruzinform, the official Georgian news agency. An activist said the strike was postponed until Sept. 1 because the government promised it would identify and take action against instigators of violence in one district of the republic, Abkhazia, by then.

At least 20 people died in the violence last month. Finding and punishing those responsible has been the Georgian activists' main demand.



A victim of extremist violence in Sri Lanka. According to reports, the man, a suspected activist of a Sinhalese extremist group, was killed by security forces.

Colombo demands Indian explanation of 'massacre'

COLOMBO (AP) — Sri Lanka has asked India for an explanation of reports that at least 51 Tamil civilians were killed two weeks ago during a battle between Indian soldiers and Tamil guerrillas, Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne said Wednesday.

Tamils from the Jaffna peninsula where the shooting occurred have described the killings as a massacre.

Indian government spokesman say they are aware of only 18 civilian deaths and say the victims were caught in the cross fire after Tamil Tiger guerrillas ambushed soldiers from India's peacekeeping force. In addition, India says six Indian soldiers, five Tamil guerrillas and seven guerrilla sympathisers were killed.

Wijeratne told reporters he has discussed the matter with India's

top diplomat in Colombo, High Commissioner Lakshman Lal Mehrotra.

"India has admitted (that) after an ambush by Tamil rebels, some civilians were killed in the cross fire. We do not know exact numbers and are awaiting an answer from the high commissioner," added Wijeratne, who also is the deputy defence minister.

Tamil sources in Colombo and Jaffna said relatives and friends have identified at least 51 people who were killed Aug. 2 in the northern Jaffna peninsula, about 330 kilometres northeast of Colombo.

The sources in Jaffna said 20 more people were missing and believed dead after the same clash.

In New Delhi, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said his govern-

ment had no immediate comment on Wijeratne's statement. The spokesman said India still believed the civilian death toll was 18.

The Tamil Tigers rebel group said the troops went on the rampage, killing 70 people, wounding 100 and setting fire to houses, shops and fishing boats.

Newspapers also reported that on July 27 Indian troops attacked Point Pedro village, 10 kilometres east of Valvetunur in northern Jaffna, killing 18 civilians and destroying several houses and shops.

The troops were sent to Sri Lanka two years ago to enforce a pact between Colombo and New Delhi which sought to end a rebellion by the minority Tamil community who demanded an independent state.

Thousands atone for 'crimes' of French Revolution

PARIS (AP) — Tens of thousands of Roman Catholics marched slowly through the streets Tuesday in ceremonies of atonement for what they called the crimes of the French Revolution.

The hymn-singing procession, with hundreds of banners bearing royal and Christian symbols, followed a four-kilometre route from the Louvre to the opera and back via the Stock Market district.

Leading the procession was the Reverend Philippe Laguerre, leader in Paris of fundamentalist Roman Catholics loyal to rebel Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre. Pope John Paul II excommunicated Lefebvre for consecrating bishops in his order without authorization.

Organisers estimated that about 30,000 people participated in the daylong events, which began with a traditional Latin mass in front of the Louvre, a

former palace turned into a museum at the time of the revolution.

The events were organised by a coalition including religious fundamentalists and those identifying with extreme right-wing politics — two groups that overlap in France.

Jean-Claude Martinez, a leader of the extreme-right National Front who served in parliament from 1986-88, was among those watching the pro-

cession. In a brief interview, he described the participants as "the right wing, the hard core of our electorate. About 90 per cent would be National Front voters."

Authorities refused permission to hold the rally at the Place de la Concorde, where King Louis XVI was beheaded. However, Francois Birgeaux, editorial writer for the extreme-right weekly National Hebdo, said the site in front of the

Louvre was just as appropriate.

"We are here in the heart of what was the republic of fear, the republic of terror, the republic of the revolution," he said, noting that during revolutionary times, referred to as the "terror," prisoners were taken from their cells across the Seine, put in carts and carried past the Louvre to the guillotine.

"There were many innocents, priests, men of the people, children who were killed," said

Gabrielle Fath, of Montbourn in eastern France. She said she came to Paris for the day's events "to atone for all the crimes committed in the revolution."

Fath said she was not advocating a return to monarchy. She said she would prefer "a just and pure king like St. Louis," but could support a republican government "if we had a good Catholic president who outlawed abortion."

Bush won't rule out abducting Noriega

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush Tuesday refused to rule out abducting Panamanian leader General Manuel Antonio Noriega to bring him to trial on drug-trafficking charges, saying, "I have an obligation to try to bring people to justice."

The president also said at a news conference that he has told Guillermo Endara, who was widely considered the victor in Panama's May 7 presidential election that "we will continue to support what the people of Panama voted for."

The president was asked about comments he made in a recent Hearst newspapers interview in which he seemed to indicate in answer to a question that kidnapping would be an acceptable option to bring Noriega to this country to face U.S. charges.

Aked Tuesday by kidnapping would be appropriate, Bush said: "We have an indictment out against General Noriega for drug

trafficking. I'm told that it's a good indictment. ... I'm not saying what I would do or wouldn't do. ... I have an obligation to try to bring people to justice."

A senior U.S. State Department official said that Bush's vow of support for Endara did not put the administration at odds with an Organisation of American States (OAS) agreement to promote new elections Sept. 1, conditioned on a transfer of power from the Noriega-backed government to a transitional one.

The United States supports that plan, although it continues to believe that Endara fairly won the election, said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Mediation efforts by the OAS and economic and diplomatic sanctions against Panama by the United States have failed to oust Noriega. As head of the 15,000-strong Panamanian defence forces, Noriega holds the real



American army troops use armoured personnel carriers to secure entrance to Fort Amador near the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal after an incident last week where two American military policemen were detained by the Panamanian Defence Forces.

Noriega unilaterally invalidated the May election, after initially claiming it was won by his hand-picked presidential candidate.

Various independent international and U.S. observer groups said Endara won the election by

as much as a 3-1 margin despite widespread fraud allegedly engineered by Noriega's forces.

Bush said he had recently told Endara, "who was duly elected by the people of Panama, that we will continue to support what the people of Panama voted for."

Trident II explodes

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — A Trident II missile exploded Tuesday, seconds after it was launched from a nuclear submarine. It was the second such failure in three undersea test firings for the navy's newest, deadliest weapon.

The failure could set back navy plans to have the missile operational next March.

The navy reported the 13.4-metre missile blew apart "early in first stage flight" after it darted away from the submerged submarine Tennessee at 5:10 p.m. (2110 GMT) and ignited above the surface.

Officials said the problem occurred shortly after ignition, reminiscent of the first Trident II submarine launch March 21. That missile plummeted out of control and exploded four seconds after it was launched 80 kilometres off Cape Canaveral by the crew of the Tennessee.

There was no immediate indication whether the two failures were related.

The navy said the explosion caused no injuries nor did it damage the submarine or a nearby support ship.

The test Tuesday was conducted far down the Atlantic tracking range, about 320 kilometres off Cape Canaveral. Investigators traced the problem in March to a mechanical linkage responsible for moving the rocket-steering nozzles back and forth. The faulty part was redesigned.

On Aug. 2, the Tennessee launched a Trident II with the design changes on the missile's first underwater success.

The navy planned to send the Tennessee on operational patrol next March with 24 nuclear-tipped Trident II's.

Officials had planned about six more underwater tests before making that move.

Nineteen Trident II's were test-fired from a land launch pad before sea trials began. The navy rated 15 of them successful.

After revelations, probes, televangelist goes on trial

By Paul Nowell
The Associated Press

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — After two years of revelations in a sex and money scandal, electronic Evangelist Jim Bakker faces trial on charges of using television, telephones and the mail to defraud supporters out of millions of dollars.

Jury selection in his fraud and conspiracy trial in set for Monday. Opening arguments are to begin one week later and the trial is expected to last at least six weeks, with dozens of witnesses and thousands of documents.

Bakker, whose multimillion-dollar Evangelical empire known as PTL crumbled after word leaked about his sexual tryst with a church secretary, is charged in a 24-count indictment with diverting millions of dollars from his

ministry to support a lavish lifestyle.

If convicted on all counts, he could be sentenced to 120 years in prison and ordered to pay more than \$5 million in fines.

The case against Bakker resulted from a 16-month federal grand jury investigation into PTL, which once boasted \$129 million in revenue under his leadership.

Richard Dortch, Bakker's former top aide at the now-bankrupt television ministry and former co-defendant in the case, agreed on Aug. 8 to plead guilty to four counts and to testify against Bakker.

Dortch pleaded guilty to one count of mail fraud, one count of wire fraud by telephone, one count of wire fraud by television and one count of conspiracy. "It's got to have some effect

(on the approach taken at trial)," one of Bakker's attorneys, George T. Davis, said of Dortch's testimony. "But these kind of people who make these kinds of pleas are not always considered as credible as they might be."

The Bakker trial follows the tax evasion convictions of two former PTL aides, brothers David and James Taggart, in the same federal courtroom.

The Taggarts' attorney, Ben Cotten, said his clients would consider testifying against Bakker.

David Taggart, who was Bakker's personal aide, and James Taggart, his former interior designer, are scheduled to be sentenced on Aug. 25.

The Taggarts each face 25 years in prison and more than \$1 million in fines when they are

sentenced by U.S. District Judge Robert Potter, who also will preside over the upcoming Bakker trial. They were convicted July 25.

It's been more than two years since Bakker stepped down as chairman of PTL, following revelations about his sexual encounter with secretary Jessica Hahn and hush money paid to her by the television ministry.

The story broke in March 1987. Disclosures about Jim and Tammy Bakker's extravagant spending habits on homes, cars and jewellery, PTL's bankruptcy proceedings, and charges of homosexuality by former Bakker associates touched off an unprecedented "holy war" among some of the United States' most prominent televangelists, including Jerry Falwell and Jimmy

Swaggart.

The federal grand jury heard testimony from more than 100 witnesses, reviewed thousands of documents and watched tapes of old "PTL Club" television shows.

Its Dec. 5 indictment came almost eight years to the day after Bakker and Hahn had sex in a Clearwater Beach, Florida, hotel room — Dec. 6, 1980. Dortch was accused of giving her \$265,000 in PTL money in exchange for her silence.

Bakker is charged with eight counts of mail fraud, 15 counts of wire fraud, and conspiracy to commit mail and wire fraud.

Specifically, he is accused of pocketing some of the \$158 million that poured into PTL from 1984 to 1987 under various "Life-time Partnership" programmes. In eight of the 11 programmes,

contributors were promised free lodging at the ministry's Heritage USA Christian retreat near Charlotte in exchange for a one-time donation of \$1,000 or more.

Instead of using all of the money to build hotels and other facilities at Heritage USA, the indictment said, PTL executives spent more than \$4 million on themselves and used some of it for operating expenses.

All the while, PTL was suffering from severe cash-flow problems as Jim and Tammy Bakker received nearly \$3.5 million in bonuses from 1984 through 1987 and Dortch got \$550,000 in bonuses. At the same time, they withheld information about PTL's worsening financial problems from its board of directors, the indictment charged.

Tammy Bakker was not charged.

COLUMN 8

Taking it out

RABAT (R) — Angered by her husband's drinking habits, a Moroccan woman burst into his favourite bar and tried to set fire to it, the official news agency MAP reported. As her husband watched from the bar, she poured two bottles of petrol on the floor and tried to put a match to it. Other customers overpowered her. The agency said the bar owner had decided not to sue the woman, whose identity was not revealed.

Bag-snatchers mowed down

PARIS (R) — A woman driver chased two youths who snatched her handbag in Paris and mowed them down with her BMW car, killing one and seriously wounding the other, police said. The two 19-year-olds, riding a scooter, pulled up alongside the car at traffic lights Monday and grabbed the bag containing 80,000 francs (\$12,000) from the passenger seat. The driver, a 43-year-old Laotian called Nang Thane, chased them and rammed her BMW into the scooter, squashing it into a heap of tangled metal, according to witnesses. Dominique metrot was killed on the spot. Pierre Mendy was rushed to hospital in a critical condition. Police said they had arrested Thane.

China unable to pick top film

PEKING (AP) — China's film industry, which had previously encountered controversy in selecting its annual award-winners, did not name a "best picture" this year, the official Xinhua news agency reported Thursday. The China Film Association each year selects the recipients of the "Golden Rooster" awards, but "a lack of outstanding films" made it impossible to name a "best feature film" this year, Xinhua quoted film experts as saying. Awarding of the Golden Rooster has prompted controversy in recent years as China's film industry becomes increasingly bold and creative. Announcement of award-winners was delayed two years in a row because of behind-the-scenes wrangling. But this was the first time since the award was established in 1981 that no "best picture" was chosen. Golden Rooster award-winners for best actor, best director and best actress were named, but the film association said there would be no award ceremony this year.

Pay telephone turns 100

NEW YORK (AP) — "Please deposit 10 cents for the next five minutes, or your call will be interrupted. Thank you." No — thank you, William Gray. One hundred years ago Sunday, the 37-year-old Gray obtained U.S. patent Number 408, 709 for his invention, the public pay phone. The first one was installed months later at the Hartford Bank in Hartford, Connecticut. A hundred years later, there are two million pay phones across the United States. Gray's inspiration came of necessity: his foreman at a Connecticut factory had refused him permission to use the telephone to call his sick wife, even when he offered to pay for the call. Not everyone was convinced the pay phone would be a winner: when busy Grand Central terminal placed its first order, it installed just one. Now, they are everywhere. There are pay phones at the White House, in the Salvadoran jungle, even on the Empress Lilly paddleboat on Pleasure Island at Disney World. The price has changed — it was a nickel for 59 years, until it rose to a dime in 1948. Now, the tariff ranges from a dime to a quarter in the United States, and from a penny in Spain to 77 cents in France.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	14	15	14 57 Clear
ATHENS	23	75	14 93 Clear
BAHRAIN	30	86	39 102 Clear
BANGKOK	23	73	31 88 Cloudy
Buenos Aires	13	23	73 83 Clear
CAIRO	25	77	35 88 Clear
CHICAGO	17	62	78 82 Clear
COPENHAGEN	16	61	26 78 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	64	31 88 Cloudy
GENOVA	20	69	34 93 Clear
HONGKONG	25	77	35 88 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	17	62	78 82 Cloudy
LONDON	17	62	78 82 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	16	64	28 83 Clear
MADRID	19	66	30 90 Clear
MEXICO	20	68	32 92 Clear
MONTREAL	13	55	43 110 Clear
MOSCOW	13	55	43 110 Clear
NEW DELHI	27	81	35 95 Cloudy
NEW YORK	18	59	29 84 Cloudy
PARIS	14	51	14 57 Clear
ROME	20	68	35 95 Clear
SYDNEY	62	48	17 63 Clear
TOKYO	25	77	31 88 Cloudy
VIENNA	19	66	32 90 Clear